The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XXI., No. 9. Whole No. 541. | NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900. | Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Shall America Join in the Partition of China? 241
The Chinese Situation in Cartoon . . 242
Mr. Bryan to the Populists 243
Cuba's New Government 244
More Race Riots 245
The Other Side of the Chinese Troubles 245
Guerilla Warfare in the Transvaal . . 246
The First Conviction in the Kentucky Trial 246
Railroading More Deadly than War . 247
Topics in Brief 247
Pronunciation of Words in Current History 247

LETTERS AND ART:

Necessary Conditions of Great Poetry . 248
The Chinese Editor and the Literary Aspirant 249
The New Schools of Cuba 249
Robson's Story of Laura Keene . . . 250
The Work of Huysmanns 250
An Early Forecast of the Dramatic Season 251
The Personal Element in Criticism . . 252
C. P. Huntington versus "The Man with the Hoe" 252

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A New Test of the Nebular Hypothesis 253
The Battle-Ship of the Future . . . 253
Two Curious Clocks 254
Scientific Violin Construction 255
The Breaking Up of Comets 255
Vaccination of Crawfish 255
Bathing in Hot Weather: A Correction 255

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Strife of Roman Catholicism and Free Thought in France 256
Originality of Christ's Teachings . . 256
The Jewish Liberal Movement in France and England 257
Militant Buddhism and its Contemplated Campaign 257
Christianity as a Religion of Growth . 258
Religious Influences in the Boer War . 259
A Century's Progress in Church Methods 259
The Oldest of Books 260
Religious Notes 260

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Some Impressions from the Paris Exhibition 261
Russia and Great Britain in Asia . . 262
Decreasing Birth-Rate in Europe . . 263
What Kaiser Wilhelm Said 263
Anarchist Crimes and the Press . . . 264

MISCELLANEOUS:

Correspondents' Corner 264
Child Labor in the South.
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 265
Personals 266
Current Events 267
Chess 269

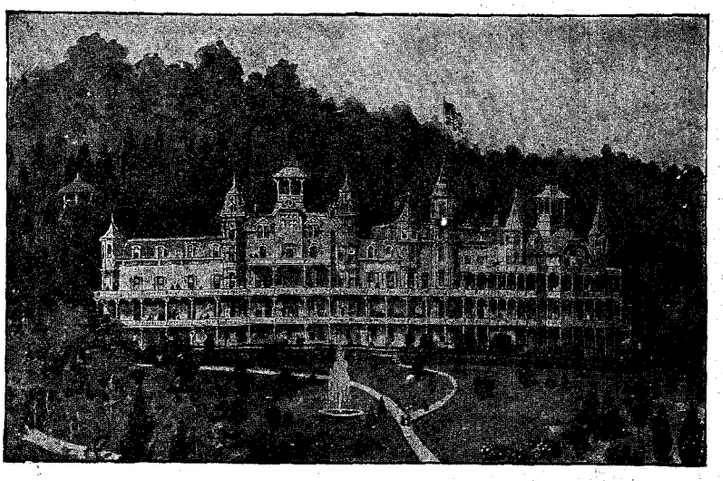
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WALTER SANITARIUM

WALTER'S PARK (WERNERSVILLE), PA.

WE have built and organized one of the best Sanitariums in this country; as to **Natural Advantages** it has no competitor; its **Acquired Facilities** are not easily surpassed. Travellers often declare the "scenery equal to anything in Europe or America." The air is delicious; the water pure and soft. Buildings of granite rock, 300 feet front, five stories in height. Elevator, Electric Light, Livery, Dairy, Steam Heat and Open Grates, Long Distance Telephone; Baths, Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity.



Erected, owned, conducted, and treasured by the Walter family, four of whom are physicians. Thirty-five years' experience with sanitary methods is not without significance; the results of this experience we offer to you on the most moderate terms. Circulars free. If you are out of health, or only need to rest and recuperate, it would pay you to write us. Address

ROBERT WALTER, M.D.,
Walter's Park, Pa.

Telephone 873, Reading, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. Just out. Jefferson's immortal writings practically complete in one splendid volume of 1,000 double-column pages. All professional men will want it, and all political speakers and writers must have it. Liberal commissions.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. Contains all that the author of the Declaration of Independence said on issues of the present campaign. All his writings topically classified for quick reference. Chance for $25 to $50 a week.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. Invaluable to all interested in the history of the United States, and especially adapted for the use of statesmen, lawyers, journalists, politicians, lecturers, public speakers, teachers, and students. Over 9,000 topical heads arranged in alphabetical order. Liberal commissions.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. Brought out in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Jefferson's election to the Presidency, under the patronage of 3,000 influential American citizens, among them Senator Allison, ex-Senator David B. Hill, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry Watterson, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. All that Jefferson wrote instantly accessible for the first time. A permanent reference book without which no library can be complete. Thousands of copies ordered in advance.

AGENTS WANTED For the JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. A splendid octavo volume of over 1,000 double-column pages. Two exquisite photogravures, and eight high-class full-page half-tone wood engravings. Price, carriage prepaid, cloth $7.50; sheep $10.00; half morocco $12.50; full morocco $15.00. Send for circular.

Apply for Terms and Territory to

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

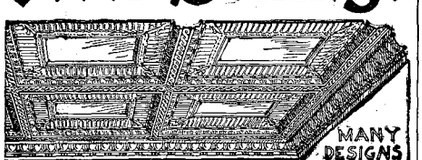
Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia,
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N. Y. City

SALARY A YEAR SURE FOR DELIVERERS
$90000 AND COLLECTORS

Several honest, capable men wanted in each state to deliver and collect for old, established manufacturing house. **$900 a year and expenses sure.** Mention reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address MANUFACTURER, Dept. E 51, 3d Floor, 884 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST
FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS
Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE Equitable Building.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.
Steamers "New York" & "Albany"
General Office, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York.

"First-Class Railroad Stocks

and other listed securities if bought on our Instalment plan will yield more than the usual rates of dividends. . .

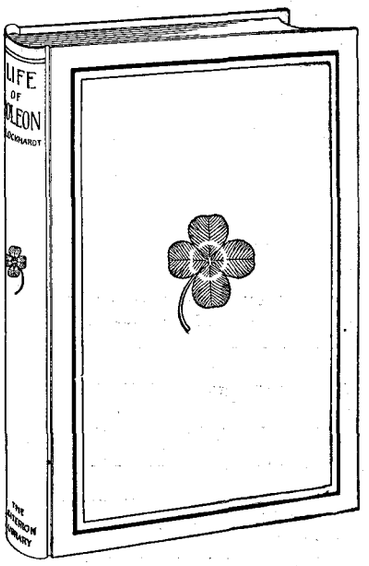
Emmens, Strong & Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured in 30 days. Sanitarium treatment. Book and particulars FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga

"Some lives are like Horse Shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Criterion Library—

Seventeen Thousand pages of the best writings of the world.

A work of 48 volumes of interest to all at a price within the means of every one—small monthly payments.

48 VOLUMES
Only 37½ Cents Each.

Payable $1.50 a Month
FOR ONE YEAR.

Desiring to publish this fall a set of books that would meet the approval of every one interested in reading, I have made a systematic inquiry in order to ascertain just what kind of a work would be most appreciated.

The result of the inquiries clearly indicates that the one set of books for which there is the greatest demand is a well selected library that would cover the more important and interesting branches of reading; consequently, I will publish, October first, a library composed of the very best writings from the pens of authors of reputation.

List of Books and Authors:

Lockhart's Life of Napoleon	2 Vols.
Russell's Life of Cromwell	2 Vols.
Stone's Border Wars of the Revolution	2 Vols.
Mrs. Jamison's Celebrated Female Sovereigns	2 Vols.
Southey's Life of Lord Nelson	1 Vol.
Thatcher's Lives of the Indians	1 Vol.
Sargent's American Adventure by Land and Sea	2 Vols.
Memes's Memoirs of the Empress Josephine	1 Vol.
Williams' Life of Alexander the Great	1 Vol.
Barrow's Pitcairn's Island and the Mutiny of the Ship Bounty	1 Vol.
Head's Life of Bruce	1 Vol.
James's History of Chivalry and the Crusades	1 Vol.
Parry's Three Voyages	2 Vols.
James's History of Charlemagne	1 Vol.
Galt's Life of Lord Byron	1 Vol.
Dover's Life of Frederick the Great	1 Vol.
Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish and Dampier	1 Vol.
Davenport's Perilous Adventures	1 Vol.
Barrows's Life of Peter the Great	1 Vol.
Paulding's Life of Washington	2 Vols.
Voyages Around the World	1 Vol.
Bacon's Essays and Locke on The Understanding	1 Vol.
Florian's Moors in Spain	1 Vol.
Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots	2 Vols.
Irving's Life and Writings of Oliver Goldsmith	2 Vols.
Bryant's Selections of American Poets	1 Vol.
Life of Johnson with Selections from his Writings	2 Vols.
Segur's History of Napoleon's Expedition to Russia	2 Vols.
Croly's Life of George IV	1 Vol.
Lewis and Clarke's Travels	2 Vols.
Rennie's History of the Quadrupeds	1 Vol.
Halleck's Selections from British Poets	2 Vols.
Fenelon's Lives of Ancient Philosophers	1 Vol.
Bush's Life of Mohammed	1 Vol.
Scott's Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft	1 Vol.
	48 Vols.

Serious attention has been given to the selection of this library; it embraces history, biography, adventure, fiction, natural history, poetry and travel, and each volume is an authority upon the field it covers and is written in an entertaining style. With this library in your house no one need pass a dull evening, for all can find something here to interest and instruct them.

The library includes the works of such famous authors as Lockhart, Southey, Williams, Bush, James, Bell, Memes, Mrs. Jamison, Thatcher, Russell, Paulding, Rennie, Irving, Head, Fenelon, Segur, Stone, Bacon, Sargent, Florian, Halleck, Scott, Bryant, Barrows, Galt and Croly.

The set consists of forty-eight volumes, well printed from clear type upon special book paper, attractively bound in red T cloth with appropriate design upon the cover in two colors. It is a well made book in every respect and one that will give entire satisfaction, yet I am enabled to offer this work at a price far below what any subscription work has heretofore been sold for.

Upon request the complete library of forty-eight volumes will be forwarded for your inspection and consideration.

If you decide to retain the work you are to remit only 37½ cents a volume; this amount, if you desire, can be paid at the rate of $1.50 per month for one year.

I will prepay delivery charges upon the library to your home, and if you should not desire to keep the books after you have seen them, you are to return at my expense. The list of authors and books will convey an idea of the value and interest of the library.

The present price is offered to those who take advantage of this offer now. I reserve the right to increase the price at any time without notice.

A. L. FOWLE, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN HUMORISTS.
By H. R. Haweis, A.M. 12mo, Paper, 15 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.
"These sketches are written in exceedingly crisp paragraphs, and have many short extracts from the humorists named. The book is unusually entertaining from first to last."—*The Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

Miserere
A musical story, combining a charming mixture of tragedy, love and music. By MABEL WAGNALLS. Cloth, illustrated with four full-page half-tone cuts, gilt top. Price, $1.00.
"The composition is so good that it touches the heart without any apparent effort."—*Marshall P. Wilder.*
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

An Old Sailor's Yarns
Fascinating tales from many seas. By Capt. ROLAND F. COFFIN. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 15 cents.
"There are whaling yarns, stories of cabin boys, and of fighting fire on mid-ocean, of blockade running in the Civil War, and of chasing by gunboats."—*The Herald,* New York.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classification—Jefferson's Noblest Thoughts, Most Convincing Arguments"

...is is an exceptionally fine work. It is an admirably classified compilation of the writings of Jefferson, ...be made. **The cyclopedia is a model of selection and classification** and can be heartily commended. ...son's views on government ar of deep and abiding interest. 'The sage of Monticello' was the foremost ...n—of the inalienable right of every human being to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. **His noblest ...incing arguments will be found in this volume."**

JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA

Edited by JOHN P. FOLEY

...of all the important sayings and writings of Thomas Jefferson, embracing 9,228 extracts, carefully authenticated and conveniently ...opedia is so arranged that it is possible to instantly turn to all that Jefferson said at any time during his career on any particular subject.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. (AGE ABOUT 55 YEARS)
BRONZE STATUE BY DAVID D'ANGERS PIERRE JEAN DAVID
This statue was presented to the government of the United States in 1834 by Lieut. Uriah P. Levy (late commodore) of the United States Navy. It stands in th. rotunda of the United States Capitol.
(REPRODUCTION OF ONE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE CYCLOPEDIA)

THOUSANDS OF TELLING QUOTATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Jefferson's utterances are accepted everywhere with respect, and carry great influence among voters of all political parties. Thousands of his sayings have a vital bearing on the great issues of the present national campaign.

EVERY EDITOR will find in the Cyclopedia hundreds of forceful extracts of importance and interest on the editorial page of the newspaper.

EVERY POLITICAL SPEAKER is afforded an almost inexhaustible supply of convincing quotations (unexcelled speech strengtheners) from the great authority of all parties.

EVERY CAMPAIGN MANAGER who *owns a copy of the Cyclopedia has at hand an arsenal of* effective weapons for campaign documents, speeches, etc.

EVERY INTELLIGENT VOTER naturally desires to know what Jefferson actually said on the great issues which again confront the nation in the present campaign.

EVERY STUDENT OF HISTORY will find in the Cyclopedia countless historical side lights (many not generally known) of extraordinary interest.

EVERY POLITICAL REFORMER will find in the Cyclopedia all of Jefferson's historical utterances on the fundamental requirements of a pure, free, and enlightened government.

WHAT JEFFERSON SAID ON THESE AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER TIMELY TOPICS

Acquisition of Territory
Consent of the Governed
Gold and Silver Ratios
Foreign Alliances
Anarchy, Civilization
The Constitution, Patriotism
Labor, Corporations
Politics, Monopoly
Ballot, Wealth
Self-Government
Monroe Doctrine
Republicanism
Centralization
Democracy
Annexation
Alliances
Expansion
Banks
Currency
The Flag

SENATORS, GOVERNORS, CONGRESSMEN, ETC., AMONG THE ADVANCE SUBSCRIBERS

Political leaders, candidates, campaign managers, editorial writers, speakers, and voters of all parties have subscribed for the cyclopedia. The following are but a few representative names from the long list of advance subscribers:

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan	Hon. Wm. M. Stewart	Hon. Wm. B. Allison	Hon. Geo. P. Wetmore
Hon. David B. Hill	Hon. Alva Adams	Ex-Gov. C. P. Johnson	Hon. Geo. C. Perkins
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt	Hon. H. C. Hansbrough	Hon. Henry Watterson	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge
Ex-Gov. S. A. Holcomb	Chas. H. Taylor	Hon. T. J. Coolidge	Hon. Chas. A. Towne

ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED BY THE PRESS OF BOTH PARTIES

The press has been quick to recognize the importance of the Cyclopedia. The work has been unqualifiedly indorsed in review; columns of extracts have been printed in the leading papers of both parties, and several important editorials have already appeared with extracts from the Cyclopedia as their texts.

Of Value to All Students of Social Philosophy.

The New York Herald: "Will prove acceptable to students of social philosophy and politics, especially in these times, when the words of Thomas Jefferson are freely quoted by both parties in the Presidential campaign."

A Veritable Godsend to Politicians and "Argifiers" Generally

Chicago Times Herald: "Now that all political parties are quoting Thomas Jefferson, much as all Christian sects use the Bible, a book of handy reference to his sayings and doctrines should be a veritable godsend to politicians and 'argifiers' generally. Such a volume has appeared in the form of 'The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia.'"

Edited with Care and Discrimination—Highly Satisfactory

The Evening Sun, New York: "The text has been done with care and discrimination. The respectable but handy volume, in so far as it is representative of the opinions of the statesman, is an admirable substitute for his entire works. And for purposes of quick reference it is of course superior. And those whose acquaintance with his works is slight will get a very good idea of the extent of his wisdom and experience by turning over these pages. The work is so satisfactory that it makes one wonder why it was not done before."

Accurate, Complete, Impartial—Of Vital Present Interest

Philadelphia Times: "Not only a compendium of Jefferson's writings, but a manual of Jeffersonian doctrine accurate, complete, and impartial, giving Jefferson's views, theories and idea in his own words. Mr. Foley has done his work sympathetically and well. The cyclopediac form is admirably suited to this preparation as being the most convenient possible for reference. Naturally the work as thus presented has peculiar interest at this moment, when so many new international questions confront the United States, and we can not indicate the fact more surely than giving extracts from the book bearing upon them."

Of Immense Practical Value to Editors

The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia: "Just at this time when the opening guns of a great political campaign are being discharged, these thoughts of the great American statesman are absolutely certain to prove of great use to rival editors. The book is very carefully edited. Many an editor will find these extracts of the greatest value, and the volume will, without doubt, be in great demand during the next three or four months, while it seems likely that it is of sufficient merit to prove useful to students and readers for many years."

Genuinely Useful and of Far-Reaching Permanent Value

The Boston Times: "Jefferson remains the idol of democracy, and Americans will find a genuinely useful and permanent volume in 'The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia.' No edition of Jefferson's writings, printed at either public or private expense, contains so comprehensive a collection of Jefferson's opinions as this volume. It is a splendid work, a valuable addition to American literature."

With ten illustrations. The frontispiece is a photogravure from the portrait of Jefferson painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1800. There is also a photogravure of Monticello, Jefferson's home, besides seven wood-engraved half-tones from celebrated portraits and statues of Jefferson.

Price, carriage prepaid, Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $10.00; Half Morocco, $12.50; Full Morocco, $15.00. Sold by subscription. Agents Wanted.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXI., NO. 9 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 541

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SHALL AMERICA JOIN IN THE PARTITION OF CHINA?

A CAREFUL reading of the American journals of all parties reveals two significant facts: (1) that the sentiment expressed is almost unanimous against the partitioning of China, and, if it is carried out, against our taking active part therein; and (2) that there is an almost entire absence of any positive and definite program for the future. Even those journals which are most emphatic against the spoliation of China admit that we must demand reparation for the past and guaranties for the future; but how these are to be secured is a question the answer to which remains very hazy.

There is occasionally found an out-and-out advocate of partition, and such a one, Demetrius C. Boulger, presents his views in a positive way in the August number of *The North American Review*. He begins as follows:

"In a previous number of this *Review* [March, 1899], I ventured to predict that the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable and not remote. Recent events have not diminished the probability of that disruption; and, however reluctant each power may be to begin the process, the anti-foreign sentiments of the Chinese masses, not less than the collapse of their Government, will leave no practical alternative. The world will have to prevent anarchy in China, as well as to uphold the common interests of humanity and civilization. After proclaiming to the skies the superexcellence of the open-door policy, the discovery will be made that the continued existence of a Chinese empire is not necessary for its application, and that the states of the world can themselves come to a mutual understanding without the intervention of Manchu Emperor or Tsung-li-Yamen, to observe the common fiscal and commercial policy which is illustrated by the phrase of the 'open door.' The case of Central Africa will be cited to justify the summoning of a conference for the division of spheres, and also for the proclamation of the principles by which the powers will regulate their conduct and action for the general good. The adoption of this course may come at any moment; on the other hand, it is quite possible that an amelioration of the situation in China may lead to its adjournment. But, whether imminent or deferred, it is the only course that will prevent China from falling under the exclusive domination of Russia, which would be the gravest menace for everybody."

This partitioning of China being, in the writer's opinion, unavoidable, America is logically bound, from the steps she has already taken, to share in the work. We quote again:

"The United States have made a formal and emphatic statement as to what they expect from other governments. They have demanded unrestricted trade privileges and freedom, the whole of China is to be free from prohibitive duties, and all the treaty powers are to enjoy equal rights and the same tariff. The assent given to these demands, under one set of circumstances, is not to be ignored or put aside because new conditions have supervened. But to keep it in force will require far more vigorous action than was expected when 'the open door' first became a popular phrase. It will not be enough for the United States Government to express a hope or a wish, to qualify its military preparations with a declaration that, in no eventuality, are they intended for war, or to leave England to bear alone the stress and heat of the day. The United States took an honorable lead in the process of arranging the Chinese question through Mr. Conger's despatch. They can not back out of the whole business because events have moved with unexpected celerity, or because dark clouds appear on the political horizon. They must see the game out, whether it has to be played on the green cloth of diplomacy or 'the ensanguined field of Mars.' A regretful glance backward is permissible, but the American people have crossed the Rubicon of imperial responsibility."

The policy of the "open door" will depend for its practical value upon the acquisition, by its advocates, of adequate territorial jurisdiction. Mr. Boulger proceeds to consider what portion of China we shall lay claim to:

"Speaking practically, there are only two areas on the extensive seaboard of China left available that would suffice in themselves to meet America's claims and legitimate expectations. They are, first, the province of Cheh-kiang, with the ports of Ning-po and Hangchau, the famous Kinsai of Marco Polo; and, secondly, the northern part of the province of Kwang-tung, with the port of Swatow, to which might be added, by arrangement with Japan, Amoy, across the frontier of Fukien. There would be some disadvantages in encroaching on a different province, and if America would accept the responsibility for Canton, there would be no necessity to claim Amoy, which would thus be left in the Japanese sphere. The opinion may be hazarded that the province of Cheh-kiang represents the preferable American sphere. It is more compact, and the immediate responsibilities would not be such as to deter or discourage American administrators on the threshold of their task."

What would be still more attractive, Mr. Boulger thinks, is for England and America to join issues and declare an Anglo-American sphere of influence; but he dismisses this idea as impracticable in the present condition of sentiment in this country.

In the same number of *The North American Review*, a diametrically opposite policy is advocated by John Barrett, our former minister to Siam. In his opinion, "America has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a divided China." The main features of our Chinese policy should be:

"1. The United States desires and should take no port, province, or part of China, either as a sphere of temporary influence or as an area of actual sovereignty.

"2. The United States should oppose, with all its moral, political, and diplomatic influence, any partition of China among the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CHINESE SITUATION IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

foreign powers, or any delimitation of acknowledged spheres of influence.

"3. The United States should insist upon the permanent maintenance of the trade principle of the open door; as outlined in the present Chinese treaties, throughout all China, by all the powers endeavoring to exercise influence within her limits.

"4. The United States, provided the dissolution of the empire is inevitable, despite our best efforts of diplomacy and moral suasion, should insist upon the guaranty, by formal convention, of the open-door principle in all the various areas of foreign sovereignty in China, and will carefully guard against excuses for discriminating duties, national rebates or subsidies, and special freight charges—for the consuming powers of an increasing population of four hundred millions of people and the material development of four millions of square miles are involved."

In addition, of course, we should exert our influence to secure punishment and indemnity for past events, and to secure order, peace, and a progressive administration in the Flowery Kingdom. "No power," Mr. Barrett is sure, "will insist to the limit of force upon the division of China if America protests with all its moral resources against division." If, however, division does come, we can still have the open door. In the provinces surrounding the gulf of Pe-chi-li, we have developed our sales of cotton textiles, in the last ten years, from $1,600,000 to more than $10,000,000. If the open door is maintained we shall build up this trade tenfold more. The new industrial prosperity of the Southern States has its opportunity largely in supplying that trade. But if Russia, Germany, or some other power secure sovereignty in this district, preferential railway and steamship rates may follow that will shut out American products.

MR. BRYAN TO THE POPULISTS.

MR. BRYAN'S speech in Topeka on August 23, accepting the Populist nomination for the Presidency, was much more comprehensive than his Indianapolis speech, and dealt quite fully with the principal issues enunciated by the Kansas City platform. He made no attempt to ignore the silver question, tho he repeated that it is subordinate to the "paramount" issue of imperialism. "No economic question," he said, "can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principle and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests." Regarding the money question, he said in part:

"In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance, and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at 16 to 1, the ratio which had existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience, and experience alone, settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, altho unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial condition, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetalism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times."

Mr. Bryan in his speech summed up other points of agreement between Democrats and Populists. He declared that they agree on an income tax, arbitration, opposition to government by injunction, direct legislation, exclusion of Oriental labor, enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce Act, and a Labor Bureau with a Cabinet officer at its head. The chief point of difference, he maintained, lies in the fact that while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin, the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback. It is impossible, he said, for a Populist President to be elected at this time, but the Populists are able to assist in the election of a Democrat who is pledged to many of the reforms they advocate.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) affirms that Mr. Bryan is "a confessed Populist," and adds:

"There are Democrats who, when they read Mr. Bryan's explanation of the reasons why he is the logical nominee of the Populists, will be so reluctant to indorse Populist principles that they will refuse to vote for him."

Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"It is clear that Mr. Bryan is as radical a devotee of the free silver heresy as he was four years ago. He does not content himself merely with accusing the Republicans of being inconsistent. Practically, he declares himself to be consistent and to have at heart as greatly as ever the overthrow of the gold standard and of the national banks as banks of issue. In one breath he glorifies the Declaration of Independence and the disruption of our financial system. He is for liberty in the abstract and license in the concrete. The Populists are Socialists, and he makes no objection to any part of their platform except the declaration for irredeemable greenbacks, and this he does only by indirection. No man can vote for Mr. Bryan without doing so in the full knowledge that the Democratic and Populistic nominee is opposed to our present financial system."

The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) declares that Mr. Bryan "has neither brightened his political prospects nor heightened his reputation as a public speaker by this discourse at Topeka. . . . In the absolute lack of new matter he has to do what he can with new phrases, and the coining of these begins visibly to tax his invention." The Newark *Evening News* (Rep.) also refers to Mr. Bryan's "smooth and glittering phrases," and says:

"He did not dare let his Populist friends go without giving them full measure of the stuff on which they live, move, and have their being. Fulmination against the trusts he conducted with a zeal which showed a conviction of a first mortgage on the subject. He flattered the Greenbackers as practically one with the Silverites in their devotion to a common financial basis, harping on the fallacy that the greater the stock of money the greater the volume of wealth. He dexterously salivated his hearers on all those questions which have their roots in the Populistic fads, and which the Democratic Party has accepted as its most wholesome grafts. That in the implication of his statements he laid the ax at the very taproot of the principle of historic Democracy, the doctrine of state rights, made no difference to this coiner of generalizations, who has no taste for reasoning from the abstract to the particular. He was tickling a Populist assembly."

Mr. Bryan's speech is naturally praised by the Democratic papers as much as it is censured by the Republican press. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) describes it as "a model of fact and good sense," and continues:

"There was no attempt on the part of the candidate to represent himself as a member of the party that had honored him with its nomination. Frankly declaring that he was not a Populist, Mr. Bryan skilfully marshaled the points on which Populists and Democrats thought alike, and described the enemies they had in common. It had been said that whatever he might say to a Democratic committee at Indianapolis about 'paramount issues,' he could not help making silver paramount before a Populist committee at Topeka. He proved that this hope, or fear, as the case might be, was groundless. He did not ignore the money question at Topeka, but he made it entirely subordinate.

"Democrats and Populists differ on some points, but there are plenty of reforms on which they agree to keep one Administration busy through its whole term, and to make it merely common sense for both parties to unite on a single candidate."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) states that his argument and appeal were "strong, eloquent, and unanswerable." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says:

"In calling attention to the common ground on which they [the Populists] and all Democrats could readily meet in harmony, he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unveiled a very simple truth which the Republicans would much like to keep in hiding, and that is, that no platform can be drawn which meets the wholesale approval of every one who is expected to support it; and that is just as true of the Republican as of the Democratic platform to-day.

"If there is agreement on the main issues that is all that can be looked for, and quite sufficient to hold all its supporters together; and Mr. Bryan showed in a few felicitous phrases how closely all anti-Administration voters are united on the main issues of this campaign when he said that no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principle and structure of government."

CUBA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

AS the date of the Cuban constitutional convention draws near, dissatisfaction is expressed by some of the most prominent Cubans regarding the conditions under which it will be held. An edict issued from Washington provides for the election of twenty-one delegates to this convention, of which the purpose shall be "to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and, as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba."

Señor Salvador de Cisneros, ex-President of the revolutionary Cuban republic, recently visited President McKinley, with a delegation of his countrymen, to protest against any interference by this Government with the people of Cuba in the formation of their new constitution. Señor Cisneros said to the press:

"I do not believe that the Cubans would ever be satisfied with a constitution made under such pressure. For my own part, were I a delegate in the convention, I would walk out of it unless the American Government would withdraw its attempt to control the constitution. Time only can tell whether a revolution against the Americans will be necessary should the present policy be continued.

"We shall never be satisfield with intervention. We want the Americans to leave the island to the Cubans, who are its rightful owners."

General Maximo Gomez has issued an open letter, in which he urges his countrymen to elect only members of the revolutionary or military party to the convention. He advocates that all who were not in full and ardent sympathy with the insurrection against Spain should take no part in public affairs until their political status is defined by the constitution, and that they should be excluded from the convention. The more conservative Cuban leaders, however, are not in accord with such counsel. Señor Tamayo, secretary of state, in a recent speech declared his entire confidence in the American administration, and urged his countrymen to throw aside all partizan or political contentions at such a time as this. Señor Varona, secretary of education, declares that inasmuch as the Americans saved the island for humanity and civilization they are entitled to the enduring gratitude of its people, and also to a voice in the formation of its constitution.

The pleas made by Cisneros and Gomez are severely criticized by the Administration papers. Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The United States did not intervene in Cuba for the sake of the revolutionary party alone, but for the sake of the whole Cuban people. It recognizes no right of one party to lord it by force over the others. On the contrary, this country took pains to make sure, in the Treaty of Paris, that Spanish subjects should have an opportunity of becoming Cuban citizens, so that all the people of the island might be equal in civil affairs. It could not be regarded as of good omen, nor as satisfactory to the United States, for a single and probably a minority faction of the Cuban people forcibly to exclude from the constitutional convention all representatives of other parties. . . . The advice given by General Gomez is calculated, if not intended, to intensify party animosities, and to maintain old hatreds—possibly to aggravate them into open feuds and civil war. It is unsound and unsafe. It is idle for General Gomez to keep on talking of the revolution. The revolution is past and ended. Peace, and harmony, and union are what the island now needs. And the men who should frame its new constitution are the men who had such ends in view and at heart, and not the men who would make the state of revolution perpetual."

The Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.) believes that the radical leaders "are manifesting the suspicion that has always characterized the Latin race and in many ways are showing ingratitude." It says:

"The Monroe doctrine must surround the island whether Mr. Cisneros does or does not want it. Cuba is too near the shores of the United States to run this country into war or bitter diplomatic controversy. Therefore there must be some understanding with the island republic, when it is created, that this country will have a voice in deciding about Cuba's belligerent propositions."

Catholic opinion, too, is strongly opposed to the entire abandonment of the island, for the reason that many of the Cuban leaders are antagonistic to the Catholic Church. *The Catholic World Magazine* thinks that the "clique of politicians who clamor for independence" are self-seekers, and that if abandoned to them "the last state of the island would be worse than the first."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), on the other hand, thinks that the Cubans have just cause for grievance. "The Cuban patriots," says this paper, "are probably disappointed in us Americans. It is not strange that they should be, more's the pity. We started out to do a noble thing for them and their country. We have been unable thus far to complete the deed, being so tempted by the riches of their island. . . . It's mighty hard for Mark Hanna's tribe to let go of anything with money in it." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) follows the same line of argument:

"Ever since the occupation of the island by the military forces of this country the advocates of annexation have been at work persistently endeavoring to create a sentiment in favor of their scheme. The interests which are supporting the annexation project are inspired by selfish motives. They are bent upon exploiting the island for their own advantage, and to this end they have attempted to create the impression that the Cubans are incapable of self-government. President McKinley will find that he is playing poor politics, however, if he gives the public reason to suspect that he is identified, even indirectly, with these land-grabbers. For the majority of the American people are convinced that, as a matter of right and justice, the Cubans are entitled to complete independence, and that it would be a crime to rob them of their freedom upon any of the flimsy pretexts suggested by the annexationists. . . . . .

"There should be no dictation from Washington, no supervision by military officials now in Cuba, and no effort to force upon the Cubans any admission of dependence upon or control by the United States."

El Figaro, a Havana paper, recently took a "straw vote" among its readers for the purpose of determining the most popular nominee for the presidency of Cuba. Twenty-two candidates were named, most of them military men, and General Maximo Gomez won by a large plurality. *La Lucha*, another Cuban paper, appeals to the voters to remember that the great warriors do not always make the best statesmen. "In Cuba," adds the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "most of those who did not fight think that to those who did belong the spoils, and the soldier element is not backward in the matter. . . . The chances are that the coming Assembly will consist in the main of generals of the liberating army."

On August 26, Governor-General Wood made a speech at an official banquet in Havana in which he dealt at length with the coming convention. He said:

"Whatever the ultimate destiny of Cuba may be, its immediate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

future is independence. This is no political move on the part of the United States, but a sincere desire to do what is right. Therefore I beg you as a personal favor to me and to the United States Government to sink your political differences and passions and to send men to the convention who are renowned for honor and capacity, so that the convention may mean more than the Cubans even now anticipate.

"Again I say, send the best men. The work before your representatives is largely legal work. I care not what your party politics are, but whatever they are, for the present party considerations must be suspended for the sake of the great end in view, the end that will make history and affect the welfare of all Cuban people."

MORE RACE RIOTS.

LAST week marked yet another recurrence of the savage race feuds which have recently assumed almost the proportions of a national epidemic. In addition to the riot in Akron, Ohio, which has attracted most attention, lynchings, and race disturbances are reported from various sections of both Northern and Southern States. In Akron an attempt was made by a large crowd to wreak vengeance on a negro prisoner accused of assaulting a white girl. Foiled in its purpose, on account of the removal of the prisoner to Cleveland, the mob destroyed with fire and dynamite the city hall and an adjoining building, and looted neighboring shops in its search for fire-arms. Property to the value of $200,000 was destroyed, two innocent children were shot to death, and a score of citizens injured, before the riot could be quelled by the city authorities with the aid of the military. "When the size of the place is taken into consideration," says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "the outbreak in Akron is more extended, more vicious, more murderous, and more destructive than that which brought everlasting disgrace upon New Orleans, while the later *émeute* in New York City was a mere corner brawl in comparison." *The Telegraph* continues:

"The city and county officials made a show of attempting to protect public property—the culprit sought by the mob was already far out of its reach—but they finally submitted to the demands of the 'Boxers,' and permitted them to search both the city prison and the county jail. What they should have done was to make a stand, and to drop dead at their posts before permitting that desecration of the abodes of justice. But that, perhaps, is setting too high a standard for courage and devotion to duty, even for the Western Reserve. Not until such a standard is adopted, however, will an end be put to the 'Boxer' outbreaks in this civilized Western nation."

The Hartford *Times* believes that the majority of the criminal negroes come from the South, and that steps should be taken to discourage their coming North. The New York *Journal*, however, declares that "the race problem is national, and asserts: "Proof is at hand that a stratum of white men in every part of the nation thinks and acts alike on certain crimes, and, further, that crimes of all degrees are thought blacker by having been committed by blacks. Now is a time for national frankness and calmness. The solution of the problem, however, is most likely to be found by the Southern people, with whom the lot of the majority of the negroes is cast."

The Detroit *Journal* states that "official incompetency, if not official cowardice, is chiefly to be blamed for the disgrace worked," and that the opening of the jail to the mob "encouraged license and invited control by men who were not able to control themselves." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, too, believes that "events of this kind will continually occur until authority asserts itself with a sternness and persistency which will leave no doubt in the minds of the vicious and disorderly classes that law and order are to be respected. Leniency on such an occasion is a crime." The Toledo *Blade* says:

"Ohio has frequently been disgraced by mob violence. The action at Akron last night can not be defended. The members of that lawless element are guilty of the worst crimes on the calendar, and they should be as promptly punished as their intended victim."

The Columbus *Evening Dispatch* adds:

"If good citizens will busy themselves in the construction of a strong public sentiment against the dishonesties of criminal practise, they will do much better than in shaking their heads and giving a quasi-encouragement to the habitually lawless, when crimes of this kind are committed."

At the time of the occurrence of the Southern race riots, the Northern papers, and especially the press of New York, were particularly severe in condemning the "anarchy" of the South. Recent events give the Southern papers a chance to retaliate. The Atlanta *Journal* facetiously observes that it is in order for the South to extend sympathy to the "poor, down-trodden negroes" of New York and Ohio. "Down South," adds the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "when a negro is believed to deserve killing he is decently shot or summarily lynched, and the business is over. The New York way is to pull college students off street-cars, fracture their skulls, break their arms and legs, beat them into insensibility, and make of them cripples for life after undergoing months of agony." The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* declares that the whole incident simply "shows that the negro is a negro on whichever side of the line he may be, and that the white man is pretty much the same on both sides." "If the weak-minded Miss Jewett, of Boston, and other deranged fanatics, insist on starting their retaliatory crusade with a half-dozen armed negroes," continues *The Star*, "they may start proceedings in the Tenderloin district of New York, which is much nearer to them than New Orleans." The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says:

"It must be rather humiliating to the Northern papers to acknowledge that the negroes receive no more consideration up there than they do here, but they must admit it. Recent events in New York and in Illinois, as well as at other places in the North, amply show that race prejudices are as marked and intense there as here, and the colored people up there really receive less consideration than they do among us."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which reviews the matter at length, declares:

"The New York papers will be called to account if they ever indulge in any more hypocritical and pharisaical lectures to the South on the treatment of the negroes. And as for the treatment of the riot, the sentiment seems to be unanimous that New Orleans handled the difficulty better than New York; or as a New York Republican paper, the Buffalo *Express*, puts it, 'the New Orleans authorities put New York to the blush.'"

IN our article on "Race Riots North and South" last week, Prof. L. G. Atkinson was referred to as one of the "most prominent negroes" of New Orleans. This statement was made in error, as Professor Atkinson is not a negro, but the president of the New Orleans university for negroes under the auspices of the Methodist denomination.

The Other Side of the Chinese Troubles.—The Chinese point of view in connection with the present imbroglio and the events leading up to it is strikingly presented by Prof. John R. Commons in a recent letter to the New York *Evening Post*. He says:

"Suppose that, some twenty years ago, when we enacted the Chinese immigration law, China had vetoed the law and had seized San Francisco as a military base to compel us to admit the Chinese to all our cities. This was England's act at Hongkong, when the Chinese prohibited opium importation. Suppose that, a few years ago, when the Italians were massacred in New Orleans, Italy had demanded and received the city of New Orleans and a 'sphere of influence' along the Mississippi River, as France did in southern China.

"Suppose that three years ago two Mohammedan missionaries had been killed by the moonshiners in the Appalachian moun-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tains, and Turkey, therefore, had demanded and received a lease for fifty years of the city and harbor of Baltimore. This was Germany at Kiao-Chou. Suppose that incidentally following, China, fearful of her predominance on our Atlantic coast, and already holding San Francisco, should demand and receive Philadelphia, as England did at Wei-hai-Wei. Suppose then that Canada, having already secured the State of Maine, should demand and receive Boston and a 'sphere' throughout all New England, as Russia did at Port Arthur. Suppose the people were convinced that their politicians were corrupt and that the Administration at Washington had made these concessions to foreigners partly through bribery and partly through intimidation. Is it not likely that, with an accumulation of wrongs like these, the people would rise in rebellion, would kill all the politicians who showed leanings toward foreigners, and would massacre the Chinese, the Turks, the Italians? Is it not likely that Mongolians do not wish to be dispossessed by Aryans any more than Aryans wish to be overcome by Mongolians? It has taken the Chinese, without the telegraph, three years to do what might have occurred here in three days. And would not the American historians of the future describe this uprising as the result of a liberty-loving people determining to defend its land?"

Professor Commons believes that if the Chinese standpoint had been more clearly understood, and this country had taken more pains to insist upon strict justice being done and past wrongs being righted, much of the trouble might have been averted. "Is it not the imperialism of military Europe for the sake of trade," he asks, "that has caused the uprising of China? Should not the United States stand opposed to that kind of expansion both for ourselves and for Europeans?"

GUERILLA WARFARE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN spite of the report from England that Lord Roberts is likely to be soon recalled and that the war in South Africa is regarded as practically over, the guerilla warfare between the British and the Boers continues almost incessantly. General De Wet's remarkable activity, in face of the overwhelming forces by which he has been constantly harassed and pursued, draws a tribute even from the British press. "That brave and alert burgher," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "has shown that the age of Georges Cadoudal, Henri Conte de Rochejaquelin, Sumter, and Marion, the Swamp Fox, has not passed without leaving the inheritance of pluck, cunning, subtlety, sagacity, patience, patriotism, and daring, to a worthy successor; and to a place among these names that of De Wet must surely be lifted." De Wet suffered a reverse from Baden-Powell, after evading Kitchener and Methuen, and has returned to the Orange River colony. The British forces under Buller, Baden-Powell, and Kitchener were engaged in several sharp skirmishes last week. Baden-Powell won a victory at Warmbad, where he rescued 100 British prisoners and captured 25 Boers; and two companies of the Liverpool regiment were ambushed near Pretoria, losing 33 captured, 57 wounded, and 15 killed.

Lord Roberts is taking more aggressive measures to quell the Boer opposition, and under his personal command the British forces are converging toward Machododorp, where the Boers have rallied under Kruger, Botha, and Meyer. Lieutenant Cordua, who was detected at Pretoria in a conspiracy against the British general's life, was executed August 24, and Lord Roberts has issued an edict declaring that violations of the oath of allegiance will be visited by severest penalties, and that Boers in arms will be treated as prisoners of war. "The necessity of such a change of policy," says the New York *Evening Post*, "darkens the future, and makes the ultimate pacification of the country immensely more difficult. For a time, at least, the Boers are likely to feel the iron hand without the velvet glove, and the remembrance of its pressure may not soon die away." The New York *Tribune* adds that "the men whom Great Britain will remember as her most stubborn and troublesome foes" will be those "who took up the running when the race seemed lost, and by their skill and daring and endurance held an overwhelming foe long at bay and maintained their independence after the cause elsewhere seemed hopelessly lost."

The Washington *Post* believes that in the long-drawn-out hostilities England is suffering retribution for a war that was unjust from the start, and of which she is now "tasting the bitter dregs." The Baltimore *American*, too, asserts that England has had to pay a costly price in her efforts to crush the republics, continuing that even if she comes out victorious from her present troubles, "her expenses will go on, her standing armies will increase, the demands upon her will be doubled and quadrupled, exposures of corruption and incompetency will come. . . . She may gain her share of international spoils, but not in proportion to what she must pay."

MIGHT JUST AS WELL QUIT.

BOBS AND PAUL: "What's the use of our fighting now? The world's looking the other way." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE FIRST CONVICTION IN THE KENTUCKY TRIAL.

AFTER a lengthy trial, which began July 9, Caleb Powers, Kentucky's secretary of state under the administration of Governor Taylor, was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel and sentenced to life imprisonment. In view of the incriminating evidence that came to light, including Powers's own admission that he organized the crowd of 1,200 armed mountaineers which went to Frankfort on January 15, and the testimony of many witnesses to the effect that he repeatedly said "Goebel has to be killed," added to the fact that the fatal shot was fired from his office window, the verdict is widely regarded as a just one. On the other hand, Powers affirms that shamelessly partizan methods were used by the Democrats in the trial, which he denounces as "one of the greatest judicial farces known to history." His point of view finds support among many of the Republican papers. Says the Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.):

"The whole political power of the Democratic State administration, aided by the city governments of Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, was organized to destroy Caleb Powers. A jury of eleven Democrats was chosen in Scott County, by Democratic officials, altho there are as many Republicans as Democrats in that county. Democratic newspapers poisoned the minds of the community with false reports, and a Democratic judge, the most

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

partizan in the State, presided at the trial. Bribe-takers and perjurers flocked to Georgetown by the dozens. They attempted to outvie one another in a tournament of lying the most deliberate and shameless ever witnessed in a court of justice. Some of the witnesses boasted openly of their share of the $100,000 reward. Thieves, forgers, and jailbirds were permitted to swear away the liberty of an innocent man, whose sole offense was that he was a Republican who had publicly protested against being robbed of his office by a Democratic mob."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), too, maintains that the judge and jury were biased, the trial was unfair, and that the chief result has been to give "one more illustration of the depth of degradation to which the Democratic Party has sunk Kentucky." The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), however, believes that the verdict was a just one, warranted by the evidence. It says that, considering the testimony presented, "it was difficult to see how the jury could bring in any other verdict," and continues:

"The jury was composed of eight Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats, and one Republican. The latter was elected foreman of the jury, and after the trial he emphasized his belief in the guilt of Powers in a public interview. . . . . .

"While all citizens, irrespective of party, unite in condemnation of the iniquitous Goebel election law, by which the popular will of the people of Kentucky was subverted and which led to the killing of its author, they also unite in the demand that those who are responsible for the murder of Goebel or in any way abetted that crime shall be speedily punished."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which has been foremost in bringing the suspected murderers to justice, declares:

"This was not a partizan verdict. The jurors were divided in political sentiment, but they all concurred in the opinion that the defendant was guilty. The majority favored life imprisonment, and that was made unanimous. . . . . .

"In convicting Powers the jury has naturally convicted the leaders of the Republican Party in an attempt to hold on to lawless power by assassination. It has convicted the men who prate about 'civil liberty' as the partizans of assassination. It has left nothing to the voters of Kentucky except to say whether they are in favor of assassination or of lawful processes, as the defenses of 'civil liberty.'"

Railroading More Deadly than War.—It seems difficult to believe that our modern railway system can be accompanied by more deaths and greater suffering than war itself, yet this conclusion is warranted by the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The report declares: "The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year ending June 30, 1899, was 51,743. The aggregate number of persons killed as a result of railway accidents during the year was 7,123, and the number injured was 44,620. Of railway employees, 2,210 were killed and 34,923 were injured during the year covered by this report. With respect to the three general classes of employees, these casualties were divided as follows: Trainmen, 1,155 killed, 16,663 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 273 killed, 2,992 injured; other employees, 782 killed, 15,268 injured." *The Army and Navy Journal* points out that on this basis "the risk to life or limb among trainmen on the railroads in the United States is nearly four times as great as among the soldiers in the Philippines." While more than 51,000 men were killed or injured by railway accidents last year out of a total of 227,537 employees, only 1,640 men were killed or wounded in the Philippines out of an army of 63,000. *The Army and Navy Journal* continues:

"The total of killed and wounded in the British army in South Africa, up to July 1, was in round figures 15,000. The casualties among railroad employees in a year were two and a half times as many. The casualties on the railroads in the United States exceeded the total number of persons killed and wounded in the Philippines and South Africa, including Americans, Filipinos, British, and Boers. In a communication to the Senate June 2, Secretary Root stated that the killed and wounded among forces in the Philippines from the day of occupation up to May 24 was 2,620 and among the Filipinos 12,884, as nearly as could be ascertained. Adding to these the British killed and wounded in South Africa, 15,000, gives a total of 30,504, as compared with the total of killed and wounded in railroad accidents. This leaves a margin of 21,239 to cover the Boer killed and wounded, which probably do not amount to 5,000, and any Filipino casualties not reported. Here is an excellent text for a sermon on the hell of railroading."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BETWEEN rheumatism and Roosevelt, Mr. Hanna is in misery most of the time.—*The Detroit News.*

CAN it be that Alf Austin has been officially requested not to aggravate the Boxers?—*The New York Press.*

THE first interview between Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress will, no doubt, be a painful affair.—*The Baltimore American.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

Following is the remainder of the list of imperiled Protestant mission-stations in China, the first portion of which appeared in our issue of last week:

Liao-yang-chau (lĭ-ä′o-yūng-chau). Scotch United Presbyterian.
Ning-hai-chau (ning-hai-chau′). China Inland Mission.
Pao-ting-fu (pä′o-ting-fū′). American Board China Inland Mission, American Presbyterian (North).
Peking (pĭ"-king′). American Board, American Bible Society, American Presbyterian (North), American Methodist (North), Christian and Missionary Alliance, International Y. M. C. A., London Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Institute, Mission for Chinese Blind, Scotch Bible Society, Society for Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.
Pang-chang (pāng-chāng′). American Board.
Port Arthur. Danish Missionary Society.
Ping-tu-chau (ping-tū-chau′). Southern Baptist Convention.
Pi-tsz-wo (pĭ-ts-wō′). Swedish Missionary Society.
Ping-yang-fu (ping-yāng-fū′). China Island Mission.
Ping-yao-hien (ping-yä′o-hĭ-en′). China Inland Mission.
Shun-te (shūn-tē′). China Inland Mission.
So-ping (so-ping′). China Inland Mission.
Ta-ning-hsien (tä-ning-hsĭ-en′). China Inland Mission.
Tso-yün (tso-yün′). China Inland Mission.
Tai-yuen-fu (tai-yū′en-fū′). British and Foreign Bible Society, Baptist Missionary Society (England).
Tai-ku (tai-kū′). American Board.
Tsun-hwa-chau (tsūn-hwä-chau′). American Methodist (North).
Tung-chau (tūng-chau′). American Board.
Tien-tsin (tĭ-en′-tsĭn"). American Board, American Methodist (North), Christian and Missionary Alliance, International Y. M. C. A., London Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Methodist New Connection, Scotch Bible Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, China Inland Mission.
Ta-ku (tä"kū′). Methodist New Connection.
Teng-chau (teng-chau′). American Presbyterian (North), Southern Baptist Convention.
Tung-hsin (tūng-hsĭn′). China Inland Mission.
Tsing-chau-fu (tsing-chāu-fū′). Baptist Missionary Society.
Tson-ping (tson-ping′). Baptist Missionary Society.
Tai-ngan (tai-ngān′). Society for Propagation of the Gospel.
Tsi-ning-chau (tsĭ-ning-chau′). American Presbyterian (North).
Ta-tung-fu (tä-tūng-fū′). China Inland Mission.
To-to-chieng (to-to-chĭ-eng′). Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Taku-shan (tä-kū-shān′). Swedish Missionary Society.
Tūng-chau-fū (tūng-chau-fū′). Swedish Missionary Society and China Inland Mission.
Wei-hsien (wē′ĭ-hsĭ-en′). American Board.
Yan-shan (yān-shān′). London Missionary Society.
Yung-ping-fu (yūng-ping-fū′). Methodist New Connection.
Yung-ching (yūng-ching′). Society for Propagation of the Gospel.
Ying-chau (ying-chau′). China Inland Mission.
Yueh-yuang (yū′e-yu-āng′). China Inland Mission.
Ying-tsz-kou (ying-ts-kū′). Irish Presbyterian.
Yung-cheng (yūng-cheng′). China Inland Mission.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to send queries relating to the pronunciation of words of general interest in current history.

ɑ (as in sofa), ɡ (ask), ä (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̄=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no) ȯ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ü (düne) Ger., ʊ (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

NECESSARY CONDITIONS OF GREAT POETRY.

THE statement that the present is an era of poetical sterility is almost a platitude. The contrast between our own age and the earlier part of the century, when English poetry was made glorious by a host of great names—such as Byron, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Scott, Wordsworth, Tennyson, the Brownings, Rossetti, Matthew Arnold, William Morris, Swinburne, and, in America, by Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Poe, Holmes, Stedman, Whitman—is too evident not to be painful. Indeed, poetry of the first order, remarks a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (July), has "become practically extinct among us." We still have poets distinguished by many excellences, but the voice of great poetry is for the moment silent. "What," asks the writer, "is the reason of this cessation?" He finds an adequate solution of the problem in the often-noted fact that the great poets of all ages have produced their masterpieces in periods "during which their respective countries were in a state of heightened national vitality; or in which mankind generally were dominated by some strong religious convictions; or in which old convictions were being discarded, and new ones were with eagerness being foreshadowed, sought out, and formed." The writer, who is commonly reported to be Mr. W. H. Mallock, says:

"Thus the period of the production of the great Greek tragedies was the period during which Athens, as a state, rose to its brief preeminence; when the guardian goddess of the Acropolis, shining 'through the most pellucid air,' was more than a work of art, more even than an object of worship; when she was a visible and triumphant symbol to the City of the Violet Crown, of a national life exulting over all rivals, in a solemn yet buoyant consciousness of freedom, strength, and beauty. And what the exquisite microcosm of Athens was to Æschylus and Sophocles the august macrocosm of Rome was to Horace and Virgil. Its effects upon the poetry of Horace are not, perhaps, immediately obvious; but in the 'Æneid' they are such that he who runs may read them. Rome would never have possessed an Æneid if it had not possessed a Virgil; but no Virgil could have written an Æneid if he had not been a citizen of Rome. When we come to Dante the case is somewhat different. The conditions of Florence, and of his own life as affected by them, had no doubt a certain effect on his genius; but the most important relation of his personal gifts to his environment was not his relation to any secular state. It was his relation to the spiritual empire of medieval Catholicism. In the 'Divine Comedy' we have a revelation of his own gifts and character. We see them in his mastery of language, in the rigid clearness of his imagination, in his unflinching judgments of individuals, in his passion for Beatrice, and in his sympathy for the lovers who kissed each other and who 'that day read no more.' But through all these, beyond all these, and greater than all these, we see an image of Christianity as it was in the Age of Faith—the depths, the heights, the terrors, the probations, and the blessedness which it created or revealed as possibilities for the human soul. In the case of Shakespeare, as has often been observed before, we see the poet set in an age of great national expansion, partly political, partly religious and intellectual; new continents offering themselves to the enterprise of action, new regions of speculation offering themselves to the enterprise of the mind, and new splendors and amenities introducing themselves into social life. Milton presents us with a phenomenon of the same kind. His genius, too, was conditioned by special and unusual circumstances. What the Renaissance of art and thought and the blossoming of a monarchical civilization were to Shakespeare, the anti-monarchical revolt of the Puritans was for Milton; and for Milton the religion of the Puritans was what Catholicism was for Dante. The genius of Schiller and Goethe, that of Goethe more especially, was conditioned by circumstances which were less national than cosmopolitan. It developed itself and worked in an atmosphere of political calm; but its mental environment was that stress and ferment of thought by which all Europe was at the time agitated—the seeking for new philosophies, new spiritual ideals, and new conceptions of the manner in which the individual man might realize more fully the highest possibilities of his existence."

So also with the English poets of the century's opening. In them poesy was at first flushed with the wine of revolutionary optimism, to be followed, as in Wordsworth and Coleridge, by a corresponding "optimism of reaction." With Tennyson, remarks the writer, the surrounding influences were different. He lived "in a world which has been fast vitalized by faiths of a new kind." In his greatest poems, he represents the optimism of the earlier Victorian period. "It was more concrete than what found expression in Wordsworth. It was the optimism of evolution, as distinguished from the optimism of revolution, on the one hand, and the optimism of reaction or quietism on the other. . . . War was to cease; all classes were to live in harmony; the church-bells were to ring in 'the Christ that is to be.' The same diffused optimism was Browning's, but he was less affected than Tennyson by the scientific spirit. . . . The religion of Browning contained an element of the Positivist worship of humanity; it regarded man as a constantly erring but in no sense as a fallen being; it attributed a kind of divinity even to many of his coarsest instincts."

But now, says the writer, one after the other all these movements, these quickenings of thought and hope, have exhausted themselves. Even in Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne we are able to note the change which came over their later work and robbed it of much of its earlier inspiration. Particularly in the later poems of Tennyson can we trace "the increasingly saddening impression made on his mind by the recent developments of science, and by the sudden transformation of a kind of knowledge which he had once welcomed as the handmaid of the religion of Christ into an enemy which threatened to be fatal to all religion whatsoever." Says the writer:

"In one of his later poems we find him writing thus:

> Many a hearth upon our dark globe sighs after many a vanish'd face,
> Many a planet by many a sun may roll with the dust of a vanish'd race.
> . . . . . .
> What is it all, if we all of us end but in being our own corpse-coffins at last,
> Swallow'd in Vastness, lost in Silence, drown'd in the deep of a meaningless Past?

"He does not yield to such thoughts: on the contrary, to the last he protests against them. But no longer, as in his earlier days, is he the spokesman of a faith that is triumphant; he is as one who is doing all he can to sustain the desperate courage of a faith that, with its utmost efforts, can but just keep itself alive. And as in the sphere of science, so has it been in the sphere of politics. The world, as it went 'spinning down the ringing grooves of change,' no doubt brought many improvements to the general condition of mankind; but the worst characteristics of human nature did not seem appreciably to decrease. If one kind of evil subsided, another kind of evil took its place; the reign of universal blessedness seemed as far off as ever; and freedom, tho it 'broadened down from precedent to precedent' a great deal faster than Tennyson himself had anticipated, instead of realizing his vision of an united national wisdom, seemed only to result, as he himself puts it, in—

> Lies upon this side, lies upon that side, truthless violence mourn'd by the Wise,
> Thousands of voices drowning his own in a popular torrent of lies upon lies.

In other words, the optimism which had been dominant whilst his genius was developing itself had been gradually dissipated by the dispassionate logic of events; and with its dissipation there set in a decline, not indeed in Tennyson's mental powers, but in his practical ability any longer to produce poetry equal to that which had first raised him to eminence."

The same causes which have thus affected the genius of Tennyson, remarks the writer, "are having a similar effect upon our contemporary poets generally, and offer at all events a partial explanation of the fact that we have no living poet who can reasonably be called great. Whatever may be thought of per-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sonal faculties the general conditions that go to produce great poetry are for the moment lacking. The faiths, the hopes, the aspirations of the present generation are not in a state of sufficient, or sufficiently definite, excitement to generate the emotional atmosphere which great poetry requires." Only one living poet—Mr. Kipling—offers "even the semblance of an exception" to this observation. Of him the writer says: "His genius to-day has found itself in its proper element; and he has in a very remarkable manner embodied in his poetry the one element in our national life which is, for the time being, in a state of exceptional vitality. He is the poet of the imperial idea, of the sense of imperial responsibilities, of the romance of imperial expansion." But Kipling's poetic genius does not express, as did the genius of Virgil and Horace, "any of the deeper effects which imperialism may have upon life and character." The genuine poetic emotion which is in Kipling's poetry, or in the writings of any of the contemporary poets such as Mr. Yeats, William Watson, Arthur Symons, Stephen Phillips, is inspired by "no great, no definite, no unifying belief with regard to human life, and no clear insight into it":

"The poetic impulse, the poetic imagination, the sense of form, the command of language, are there. Everything is ready for the great poetic sacrifice, with the exception of a worthy offering; and of this fact a partial, if not complete, explanation is to be found, not in a deficiency of faculty in the poets themselves, but in certain peculiarities in the general conditions of the time, which, whilst eminently favorable to certain forms of mental activity, are not favorable to the development of that high emotion which, born as it is of some strenuous, some general optimism, intellectual or religious, is favorable, and indeed essential, to the production of great poetry.

"The lovers of the English muse need not, however, despair. Sooner or later, in one form or another, the desired conditions will once more make their appearance. We may even now see them being slowly prepared around us, in the ferment of these unsettled opinions, and in the battle of these disunited enthusiasms, which seem, when taken singly, so exaggerated, so grotesque, so impracticable, or so unconvincing, but which will in time, with greater or less completion, coalesce into beliefs and hopes greater, more sane, and more moving than any one of them, and will unite instead of dividing and disintegrating the emotions of men. When that event takes place, the conditions which make great poetry possible will once more be present; nor do the accomplishments and character of the present generation of poets give us any reason to fear that, when poetry of a greater kind than theirs becomes possible, the personal genius will be wanting that shall convert the possible into the actual."

The Chinese Editor and the Literary Aspirant.—The beginner in literature who is disheartened by the return of his manuscript and the cold-blooded and stereotyped reply indicative of doubtful regret should now try a Chinese editor. Such at least is the advice of the London *Academy*, which assures us that, altho it is conceivable that the manuscript may come back, "with it will come a note of rejection in which all the balm of Gilead is concentrated." And, quoting from *The Religio-Philosophical Journal*, it gives the following as a specimen of the way manuscripts are refused in China:

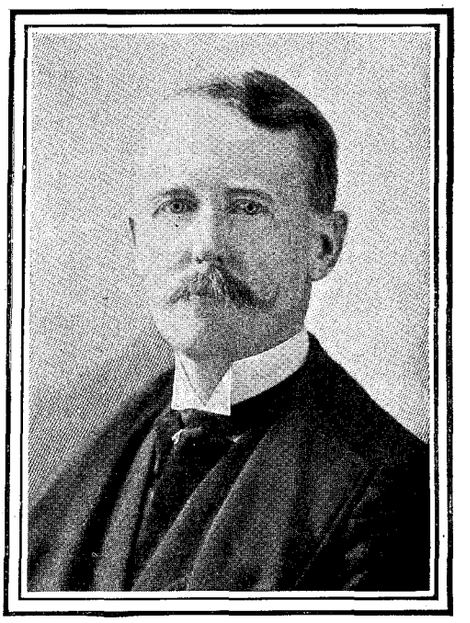
"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon! Look upon thy Slave, who rolls at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee, and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live.

"We have read thy Manuscript with delight. By the bones of our Ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a Masterpiece. Should we print it, His Majesty the Emperor would order us to take it as a criterion, and never again to print anything which was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before Ten Thousand Years, all trembling we return thy Manuscript, and beg of thee Ten Thousand Pardons. See! my hand is at my feet, and I am thy Slave."

THE NEW SCHOOLS OF CUBA.

IT is a very pleasing picture that Miss Mary C. Francis gives of the enthusiasm with which the Cubans enter into the work of establishing an adequate educational system for the island. Miss Francis is the young lady who rode 500 miles through Cuba on horseback, to the insurgents' headquarters, in 1898. On that trip, she writes (*Youth's Companion*, August 23), she was "unable to discover a single schoolhouse or to find one child in school." But she found teachers, and the size of their salaries surprised her much; $125 a month was a fair average. But the salaries were never paid! "Not one of the teachers with whom I talked," she writes, "had ever received a dollar." The situation has wonderfully changed since then:

"All this was less than two years ago. What has come about since then is the most wonderful educational regeneration ever occurring in any country in the world. Cuba now has a system of three thousand three hundred public schools, employing three thousand five hundred teachers, and furnishing instruction to one hundred and forty thousand pupils.



ALEXIS E. FRYE.

Photograph by J. A. Suarez y Ca.

"These schools are welded by uniform laws into a harmonious whole. The pupils are supplied with the same chairs and desks, they study as good books, write with as good pencils and on as good paper as pupils in the public schools of the United States. The salaries of the teachers, altho less than their nominal salaries under Spanish rule, are adequate and are paid in full when due; and in addition to this there has sprung up a strong and growing interest in technical, industrial, and agricultural education which is of equal importance, and in which young, middle-aged, and old men are actively engaged, many of them for the first time in their lives."

This transformation is due to Mr. Alexis E. Frye, the American superintendent of schools in Cuba, and to the hunger of the Cubans themselves for an education. Mr. Frye landed in Havana in October, 1899. What happened is thus told by Miss Francis:

"Within sixty days two thousand five hundred schools were organized and more than one hundred thousand pupils enrolled. But there were no schoolhouses, no furniture, no supplies. Everything must be provided *ab initio*, if the schools were to be anything more than plans on paper; and everything *was* provided, with a promptness and liberality that created a veritable tidal wave of enthusiasm, and swept the children into school by hundreds.

"The first obstacle was the lack of schoolhouses. City and country were equally destitute, and to build would take time. In the large towns there was usually some available structure for rent, but in the remote country villages, on the other hand, there was often no building of any sort to be had.

"It was here that enthusiasm played its part. Villagers got together, drove posts into the ground, put up a light framework

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for a roof, thatched it with palm leaves, and wattled the sides with the same material. In such a rustic bower it was no uncommon thing, before the furniture arrived, to find fifty or sixty children sitting quietly on the bare ground and diligently studying. The 'little red schoolhouse' occupies a warm corner in the hearts of the American people, and perhaps to the people of Cuba the 'little green schoolhouse' may come to have a similar significance."

ROBSON'S STORY OF LAURA KEENE.

STUART ROBSON, the well-known comedian, is giving some interesting reminiscences, in serial form, in *Everybody's Magazine*. In the August number he tells this story of Laura Keene:

"Laura Keene, with whom I appeared in 1862–63, was one of the most intelligent women I ever met, and yet her most pronounced characteristic was one which is generally associated with ignorance. She was superstitious to an absurd degree. She never allowed her actors to take hold of a chair with the right hand. To study a part on Sunday was a crime. To carry an umbrella with a hook handle meant immediate discharge to the offender. The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to frighten her for a week. She said the use of it was almost certain to precede some awful trouble. On one occasion we were playing a farce called 'The Lady and the Devil.' An important scene was when she was seated at a writing-table preparatory to composing a letter. I, as her servant, was standing at the back of her chair. 'Take your right hand away from the chair,' she said in a stage whisper. This rattled me a trifle. The stage dialog proceeded:

LAURA KEENE.

"'You are sure you can find Don Rafael at his lodgings?'

"'Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wound will confine him to his bed for a week.'

"'Is this the only paper we have? Where is the ink?'

"'Here, madam,' and I bent forward to place the ink urn within her reach, when in my confusion at her reproof the vessel was upset, and its contents trickled into the lap of her white satin dress. The ink was blood-red. The ghastly look that came over the lady's face I shall never forget, and I was so frightened that I never knew how the scene ended.

"The next morning at rehearsal she told me I would never have any luck as long as I lived, and that my trouble in the world beyond would be endless. She called the company together, gave them a detailed account of the 'awful scene of the night before, occasioned by the stupidity of the unfortunate young man who would never make an actor.' She told of a terrible dream she had had, in which some great personage—to her unknown—had been foully murdered before her eyes; how she had attempted his rescue, but without avail; how he had fallen dead at her feet, his head resting on her lap, from which his life's blood slowly oozed.

"Two years after this occurrence, to a day, Miss Keene was playing at Ford's Theater, Washington. In the third act of the play a sharp shot was heard in the stage-box, from which a man leaped brandishing a smoking weapon and shouting, '*Sic semper tyrannis!*' The audience and actors were paralyzed. Miss Keene seemed to be the only person who realized the situation. She ran to the box, and in a moment the head of a dying man was in her lap, the red life's blood oozing from a ghastly wound. The assassin was my old boyhood's friend, John Wilkes Booth, his victim Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States."

THE WORK OF HUYSMANNS.

THE announcement that J. K. Huysmanns, the French novelits of Dutch ancestry, has lately resigned his employment in a governmental department to enter a Benedictine monastery, has been received with mingled feelings in which distrust is not absent. It is remembered that Verlaine also, with whose name Huysmann's is often coupled, fled for refuge to the church, but the sensualities of life soon reasserted themselves. Huysmanns, however, so a writer (Charles W. Dowd) in *The Catholic World* (August) assures us, is cast in a harder mold; "he may have emptied the cup of pleasure to the dregs, but he could never, for any considerable length of time, have lost his self-control." He has worked for half of his life (he is now fifty) in steady employment under the Government, reaching the position of head of a department, and is respected for an "unwavering devotion to duty."

In a recent number of *Die Nation* (Berlin, July 7), Alexander Freiherr von Gleichen-Russneurm gives an account of Huysmann's literary work. He sums up his opinion of the novelist by saying that "through the utterly unhealthy and immoral idea that woman is but an embodied temptation, to resist whom is man's highest victory, Huysmann's novels have all the atmosphere of the sepulchre." Their chief value is that they show more clearly, powerfully, and painfully than any sermon could show the disastrous result of shutting out the light of heaven, and, under the most searching artificial light, of putting one's soul under the microscope, to examine it with a diseased or untrue eye.

Here is a description of a character in Huysmanns's novel "À Rebours":

"The one character of this book is a person for whom it is impossible to feel the slightest degree of sympathy. Satiated and ruined by the pleasures of life, he neither acts nor experiences; he does not think, nor is he affected by the stream of life which surrounds him. No fate, no human voice, penetrates into the closed rooms in the house in which this most peculiar of heroes has shut himself up to begin a new existence—an existence vivified neither by hope nor by the fanatic faith of the monk. Heart and spirit are alike dead. He has sought love everywhere, and what he has found has disappointed him. But, altho his spirit is dead, he is the prey of his senses, which rage and rend him mercilessly. At the end of the story, when death seems near, he flies back to the world he had weakly quit. Such is 'À Rebours.' Into the novel Huysmanns has breathed the breath of his own spirit."

His grim humor, says the critic, reminds us of Soya and Hogarth. His figures stand clear-cut and living before us, true even to the finest detail, hawking, spitting, and disgusting as the figures on Hogarth's canvas. The atmosphere of the stories is sultry and oppressive. They are night-pieces like the wonderful visions of E. T. A. Hoffmanns and Edgar Allan Poe; but, at the same time, perfect pictures of the shameless corruption of much of modern life.. The writer continues:

"His unsurpassed mastery of the subtlety of language is equal to that of Flaubert and Theophile Gautier. A mysterious power and a wonderful eye for detail are his.

"But the mystic Huysmanns has no sense of proportion, no appreciation of harmony. He can not regard the world but from under knitted eyebrows. All the cobwebs of the commonplace, all the sores of sin, attract his attention; not one escapes his observation. In the more beautiful landscapes where there are flowers to be plucked, where birds are singing, and nature smiling, Huysmanns detects the breath of death. To all else he is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

oblivious. In the most innocent face he sees the hypocritical mask of the vile sinner. . . . . .

"One of the best of Huysmanns's works is 'La Bièvre,' the biography of a small stream, which in its childhood wound happily through the meadows, in whose limpid waters God's blue heaven was reflected, but which finally reached Paris, and being captured by the city, conducted underground, troubled, dirtied, used for the basest purposes, ended in the mud of the sewers, where its life was choked out. He compares the course of its life with the harmless, happy existence of a country girl who, on entering the city, loses alike her ignorance and her purity, and sinks deeper and deeper into the quicksand which insatiably engulfs all. . . . . .

"Such a soul is typified in Durtal, the scholarly and artistic novelist, into whose hell Huysmanns sinks his own soul in search of sensations. In the novels 'La Bas,' 'En Route,' 'La Cathédrale,' are described the wanderings of this soul striving toward the heaven of beauty to which his soul aspires. Durtal is capable of enjoyment, but his unfortunate *penchant* for introspection makes him incapable of floating on the sea of life happily. So seeking and meditating he plunges into the bottomless abyss of sin-search. Even there Huysmanns lets him find no satisfaction, and finally depicts him, risen from the depths, but finding his only solace in frivolous egotism.

"This biography—perhaps it is an autobiography—of a seeking soul is not only typical of the new Catholic tendency of French novelists of the modern school, but is also highly interesting by reason of the wonderful insight and power of description therein displayed.

"Huysmanns is a master in every branch of his art. No one, not even Ruskin, the fanatical worshiper of the Gothic, has celebrated with such enthusiasm the 'deep heart's prayer which has strengthened into stone,' as Huysmanns in 'La Cathédrale.' With sure steps the poet wanders through the labyrinth of symbolism, and the stone riddles of the cathedral arches are pierced by his eye. In one passage ('the monster,' dealing with the horrible in art), he thus speaks of the gargoyles under the roof of Nôtre Dame:

"'Sentinels placed at forgotten posts on the lost thresholds of the Beyond, they utter an unknown countersign in a dead language. They sneer, grin, growl, without any pity for the frightful sufferings which groan under their feet in the dolorous beds of the neighboring hospitals. They are the incarnation of the harmful influences in the soul. They scoff at the merciful hope of the principal images lower down; and protest against the Virgin Mother and St. John, who supplicate the Lord to redeem this miserable people.'"

Huysmanns adopts the standpoint of the Christian mystic, who tolerates woman only as embodied in art. Perfect beauty and the sensuous charm of the physical are to him but the seductions of hell. Yet worse than the worst orgies of antiquity are the temptations of Satan undergone by the solitary, and described by Huysmanns in his prototype Durtal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EARLY FORECAST OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

THE leading American managers, including Mr. Charles Frohman and Mr. Marc Klaw, are beginning to return from Europe, and have indicated something of the scope and character of the coming dramatic season. From the report of an interview with Mr. Frohman in the New York *Sun* we take the following forecast, covering most of the coming season:

"I feel that the material I have secured abroad and from home will give my American audiences all styles of drama, comedy, and music in the coming season. At the same time I shall be able to present to English audiences a number of America's best plays and players in the two London theaters I control. I am bringing to New York a complete organization from the Savoy Theater, London, and will present the latest Sullivan opera, 'The Rose of Persia.' The libretto is by Basil Hood. This will be played at Daly's commencing September 6. Then I have signed a contract with Arthur Collins of the Drury Lane, by which I shall have for a term of five years all of the big dramas from that theater. This autumn's play is by Cecil Raleigh, the author of 'Hearts Are Trumps.' John Drew, who is to start his season at the Empire, will have plays by Haddon Chambers and Louis N. Parker. I expect to begin his engagement with Haddon Chambers's play. I have brought only two acts of this over, but expect Mr. Chambers to send the other two within three weeks. It is the first play he has written since 'The Tyranny of Tears.'

"The great success of Edmund Rostand's 'L'Aiglon' is well known here. This will be Maud Adams's opening play, beginning at the Knickerbocker in October. I have also for Miss Adams a new comedy by J. M. Barrie. I am delighted to have the rôle of *L'Aiglon* for her. It calls for a sympathetic personality, and a physical slightness, too, must be suggested to show the big nature of Napoleon within a fragile body. The boy feels himself capable of all greatness; he has a wonderful power of imagination, all that a slight nervous organization suggests. Miss Adams is fitted by nature to embody those characteristics. I feel that she is the actress in this country to make the part sympathetic and interesting to an American audience.

"For Annie Russell's opening at the Lyceum early in September I have Captain Marshall's comedy, 'A Royal Family.' Captain Marshall has also started work on a modern comedy for me. I have also a comedy entitled 'The Husbands of Leontine,' which has been running for the past six months at the Nouveaute Theater in Paris, where 'The Girl from Maxim's' was produced. This will be played at the Madison Square. I have a new play by Sydney Grundy, author of 'Sowing the Wind,' to be produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theater on September 1. This is called 'The Debt of Honor.' Mr. Alexander has closed his season with Walter Frith's 'The Man of Forty,' which I have secured for the Empire. I have a new and original play by Louis N. Parker, author of 'Rosemary,' called 'The Swashbuckler.' This will be played in England by Wilson Barrett. I have a drama produced by Coquelin at the Porte St. Martin called 'Jean Bart.' I have also a melodrama by Decourcelle, author of 'The Two Little Vagrants,' entitled 'Imprisoned for Life,' and a comedy by R. C. Carton, author of 'Lord and Lady Algy,' called 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment.' This is the success of the present London season, and I shall produce it in connection with Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum here. I have a new comedy, the English rights of which belong to Charles Hawtrey, entitled 'By Proxy.' I have a new and original play by Madeline Lucette Ryley, called 'My Lady Dainty.' I have also a new comedy by Alexandre Bisson—his first play since 'On and Off.' It is called 'The Good Judge.' This is to be produced at the Vaudeville, Paris. I shall produce it in the coming season at the Madison Square.

"The Empire will be opened in August with the stock company for two weeks previous to their tour. After John Drew's annual engagement at this theater, the stock company will return, probably opening in Henry Arthur Jones's comedy. At the Criterion, following Mr. Hackett, I shall make a production of a dramatized novel, and in November, John Hare, with his English company, including Miss Vanbrugh, will appear under my management both in New York and throughout the country, in A. W. Pinero's 'The Gay Lord Quex' at the Garrick Theater. Following Mrs. Carter in 'Zaza' comes my production of 'David Harum,' with William H. Crane in the title rôle. Following my comedians at the Madison Square Theater, I will present Mr. Broadhurst's new farce. In September I will open the Garden, with E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned in 'Hamlet.' They will be followed by the annual engagement of Richard Mansfield. Then I have arranged with Maurice Grau for a season of Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin. They will present the French production of 'L'Aiglon' and also 'Hamlet,' in which Coquelin plays *Polonius* and Mme. Bernhardt *Hamlet*, 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' in which Bernhardt will appear as *Roxane* and Coquelin as *Cyrano*, and also 'Camille.' Following their season Mr. Willard will appear."

The dramatization of books, Mr. Frohman says, is to be even a more prominent feature of the coming season than it was of the past. Among the books already prepared for stage representation are "To Have and to Hold," "Red Pottage," "Richard Carvel," "David Harum," and "A Gentleman of France." Hall Caine is also to prepare a stage version of his new story, "The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Eternal City," and Mr. Stephen Phillips, the author of "Paolo and Francesca," is to write a new play for Mr. Frohman.

Mr. Richard Mansfield has already begun his preparations for "King Henry V.," the last production of which was at Booth's Theater in 1874–75. There are to be nearly fifty speaking parts in the acting play, and a choir, ballet, and supernumerary corps of over two hundred have been engaged.

Under Mr. Klaw's management, Miss Rehan will make an American tour in a play written for her by Mr. Clyde Fitch. One of the "dramatic" announcements made by Mr. Klaw is that he has purchased a "great white camel" for use in "Ben Hur," which is to continue its successful career in New York.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN CRITICISM.

IT has often been asked how far the personal element may enter into criticism without destroying a clear and true insight into the work criticized. It seems to be the general conclusion that the critic is one who is neither ruled by prejudice nor entirely swayed by emotion, but who rises above these defects, and views a work, unbiased, in its relation to past and present. But the personal element, the personality, does assert itself both in the author and the critic, giving rise to two forms of criticism, impressionism and appreciation, especially when applied to the survey of poetry, where the emotional element is such a large factor. In a recent article by Prof. Lewis E. Gates, of Harvard, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (July), these two phases of criticism are fully discussed and distinguished. Mr. Gates asserts that impressionism is in great favor among modern critics where "sensitiveness is the varying appeal of Art, and the ability to translate this appeal unerringly into images and phrases" predominates over the intellectual element. Matthew Arnold tried to keep impressionism from criticism; Walter Pater surpassed Arnold by his disinterestedness, artistic simplicity, and flexibleness of temperament. But neither of these was a pure impressionist. Mr. Gates writes:

"It [impressionism] is the result of far deeper influences than any one man could have put in play. It is indeed the expression in literature of certain spiritual tendencies that have long been developing,—tendencies the growth of which may be traced in man's relation to nature as well as to art. And it is because the moods and the instincts and the methods of impressionism may thus be discovered working themselves out connectedly and progressively in the history of the human spirit that they must be regarded as justifying themselves, and as deserving from even the most conservative judges some degree of recognition and acceptance. Little by little, during the last two centuries, the human spirit has gained a finer and closer sense of the worth and meaning of every individual moment of pleasure in the presence alike of nature and of art. The record of this increase of sensitiveness toward nature is to be found in poetry, and toward art, in criticism."

"For the pre-Addisonian critic," says Professor Gates, "a poem was something to be scanned and handled, like an exquisite casket, and to be praised in general terms for its conventional design, its ingenious setting of jewel-like ornaments, and its sure and skilful execution; for the modern impressionistic critic, it is like the tone of a dear voice, like the breath of early morning, like any intangible greeting that steals across the nerves and cherishes them with an intimately personal appeal."

The appreciative critic has a twofold task to perform: he has himself to deal with, the personal element; he has also the personality of the writer. He must not only fathom the effect upon the living reader typified by himself, but he must fathom also the varying gradation of emotional and intellectual feelings of which the literature he criticizes is the product:

"In his search for the pleasure involved in a work of art, the critic finds that he must go outside the work of art and beyond his own momentary state of consciousness; he must see the work of art in its relations to larger and larger groups of facts; and he can charm out of it its true quality only by interpreting its sensations and images and rhythms as expressing something far greater than themselves, and as appealing to something far more permanent than his own fleeting moods. He must put the work of art in its historical setting; he must realize it in its psychological origin; he must conceive of it as one characteristic moment in the development of the human spirit, and in order thus to vitalize it he must be aware of it in its contrasting relations with other characteristic moments and phases of this development; and, finally, he must be alive to its worth as a delicately transparent illustration of esthetic law. In regarding the work of art under all these aspects, his aim is primarily not to explain and not to judge or dogmatize, but to enjoy; to realize the manifold charm the work of art has gathered into itself from all sources, and to interpret this charm imaginatively to the men of his own day and generation."

C. P. HUNTINGTON VERSUS "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

THE death of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, multi-millionaire and president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has brought out the interesting information that it was he who, through the columns of the New York *Sun*, offered a prize of $700 last year for the best poetical answer to Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 9, 1899). The title of the poem for which the reward was offered was to be "The Man without the Hoe," and in making the offer Mr. Huntington said, anonymously, that Markham's poem did injury to a great class of agricultural toilers, who would resent the statement that they were "brothers to the ox." Thousands of young men in this country and Europe, he claimed, were being "educated" to a point where the honest field labor of their fathers was distasteful to them. The prize was finally divided among three writers, the first prize going to Mr. John Vance Cheney, of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Markham, in the New York *Herald* (August 19), makes an interesting statement of his view of the poem as opposed to Mr. Huntington's. He says:

"As far as I can see, I agree with Mr. Huntington in all he has to say about the men without a hoe. They are idlers, and there should be no idlers. Mr. Huntington had a good deal to say about the dignity of labor, all of which I very heartily approve. Certainly there is no dignity in chronic idleness. Neither is there dignity in drudgery. Drudgery is the thing to which my poem refers. It refers to the man under the burden of industrial oppression, the man whose own life and whose ancestors' lives, perhaps, have had nothing in them but joyless and hopeless drudgery. The hoe man does not represent the worker as a class. He represents that segment of the labor class blasted and broken down by poverty and overwork.

"A few critics have understood this poem. Others have fought its philosophy, calling it shallow, dangerous, and so on, but I need not be concerned about this. They are not making faces at me and my philosophy, but at some of the stern, unflinching facts of life. The principle at the basis of the poem is the fact that man is largely shaped and molded by his environment; also that society is largely responsible for that environment. Land monopoly, for instance, is gradually crowding the people into the cities. This fact is not for the general welfare of the race. Quite the reverse; but society is responsible for land monopoly. . . . .

"Because Mr. Huntington was able to rise from poverty to the estate of a multi-millionaire is no indication that there is an opportunity for every man to do the same thing. That would be like saying every man can be President of the United States, when as a matter of fact only eight men in a generation can be President. There is only so much business opportunity available at any given time. Can you say every man may now build a transcontinental railway? Can every man take up 160 acres of good tillable land now, when all the land of any value is held by settlers or great syndicates? The business opportunity of a nation at any given time is limited. It is limited by the natural resources of the country. When these are monopolized the people suffer. Would it be possible for another man to become the oil-master-general of the nation and oust Mr. Rockefeller from his throne of power? I can point to ten thousand who have tried it and have gone down. With the increase of monopoly and special privileges opportunities of men invariably decrease. That is one answer."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW TEST OF THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

AN attempt has recently been made by Dr. T. C. Chamberlin and Dr. F. R. Moulton to test Laplace's nebular hypothesis of the development of the universe by the generally received kinetic theory of gases. Their conclusions are adverse to the hypothesis, the idea being that if the high temperature required by the nebular theory had ever existed, many of the gases now present in the earth's atmosphere would have left the earth by the mere velocity of their component molecules. The authors' original papers appeared in the *Journal of Geology* and the *Astrophysical Journal*, but they have contributed an abstract of their argument to *Science* (August 10). In this article they say:

"The molecules of gases beat upon each other and rebound with great frequency and high velocities. Both the frequency and the velocities rise with temperature. The molecular velocity of a gas is *inversely proportional* to the square root of its molecular weight and hence for the lighter gases it is very high. The velocity of a particular molecule at any instant depends on the nature of the last previous collision, being sometimes much higher than the average velocity and sometimes much lower. Now it is obvious that if a molecule on the outer border of the atmosphere collides with another and rebounds outward with a velocity so great that the attraction of the earth can not overcome it, the molecule will fly away into space and be lost. Dr. Soney has attempted to show that on account of the high velocities thus frequently attained, hydrogen and even helium are not permanently retained by the earth under present conditions. He has also endeavored to prove that the moon and other small bodies can not retain any of the atmospheric gases, and that this is the reason they are without atmospheres, and this latter view is now quite generally accepted. . . . . .

"Whatever doubt there may be about the precise competency of molecular velocities to cause loss of the lighter gases at present, their retention would be put in jeopardy if the temperature of the earth were raised to 3,500° or 4,000° C. as would be necessary to restore the earth to the original gaseous condition postulated by the Laplacian hypothesis. At such temperatures water would be dissociated into hydrogen and oxygen, if not ionized to a higher degree; the molecular velocities of these gases would be exalted by the intense heat, and, in such a state of gaseous extension, the outer part would be far from the center of gravity where the control would be enfeebled. Under such conditions it seems highly improbable that hydrogen could be retained, and hence the inference that if the earth had passed through such a history it would be deficient in hydrogen compounds. Not only the atmosphere but the ocean would seem to be put in jeopardy."

Applying this test further to details of the nebular hypothesis, the authors conclude that the high temperature, implying frequent and intense molecular collisions, would have prevented the contraction of a Laplacian ring into a gaseous globe, and that the nebula out of which the solar system was evolved must have been one of great heterogeneity rather than one of the pronounced homogeneity assumed in the Laplacian hypothesis. This is on the supposition that any rings would be formed at all. But Drs. Chamberlain and Moulton find that in view of the extreme tenuity of the Laplacian nebula, which in the outer portion must have been "quite beyond the limit of the imagination," it is scarcely possible that there could have been any effective cohesion to prevent the separation of the peripheral portion particle by particle as the individual centrifugal force of each came to equal the centripetal force. They go on to say:

"It is clear that in a mass of gas densest at the center the centrifugal force would overtake the centripetal force first at the equatorial surface. The conclusion is therefore that the peripheral matter would have been left behind continuously and that separate rings would not have formed."

A mathematical treatment of the subject from the standpoint of a consideration of the relations between mass and momenta leads to similar conclusions. For instance, the writers find that the ring from which, by the hypothesis, the planet Jupiter arose carried away less than one thousandth of the mass of the nebula, while at the same time it took off 95 per cent. of the moment of momentum. Is such a thing possible, they ask, in a gaseous spheroid evolving under gaseous laws, or evolving in any form of convective equilibrium? One nineteen-thousandth more of the mass thrown off with an equal proportion of momentum would have left none in the central body! The authors do not believe it possible, therefore, that the sun ever "threw off" any planets from his equator, as Laplace's hypothesis requires. Any nebular hypothesis of the formation of our system must postulate a primitive nebula with low mass, high momentum, and irregular distribution in the outer part, and high mass, low momentum, and sphericity in the central part. This distribution a rotating spheroidal mass would not have had. What, then, was the form and movement of the mass from which our system sprang, assuming that it had a nebulous origin at all? The authors speak here with great caution, but what information they are able to give is contained in the following paragraph, which closes their article in *Science*:

"We naturally turn to the heavens for nebulæ whose evolution might give a system of low mass and high momentum in the outer part and high mass and low momentum in the central part. The spiral nebulæ offer the greatest promise of conforming to these demands, for they seem to present attenuated outer matter irregularly dispersed and perhaps in relatively high motion, while the central portions are usually denser and seem to possess little momentum relatively; but this is little more than pure conjecture based on their forms, for nothing is positively known of the dynamics of these masses. Professor Keeler has shown by recent photographic researches that spiral nebulæ are the dominant forms among the smaller class. This justifies us in giving them precedence in attempts to find analogies for the origin of our system."

THE BATTLE-SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

OUR future navies must contain battle-ships of huge displacement, more than twice as large as any that are now afloat. This is the conclusion reached by F. C. Goodsell and A. C. Holzapfel in a paper read before the Congress of Naval Architects in Paris, July 20, and printed in *The Marine Review* (August 9). The authors begin by pointing out that the increase in the size of naval vessels has not kept pace with that of merchant-vessels. No very material increase has taken place in the past eighteen years; but during this time the struggle for supremacy between guns and armor-plate has gone on. In the latest ships the tendency is toward smaller guns, and the armor-plate appears to have won the victory. Say the authors:

"The tendency of modern gunnery experts has been to increase the number of small guns and to adopt as far as possible quick-firing guns capable of throwing a large amount of metal, while not able to penetrate the thickest armor of the modern battle-ship. The largest quick-firing gun is of 20 centimeters (8 inch) caliber, and therefore very close up to the size of the heaviest guns now favored in Germany.

"The hopes of expert artillerists of damaging an ironclad seem, therefore, to consist chiefly in throwing a large amount of metal by quick-firing guns which will pierce the unprotected ends and the thinner parts of the armor, also in damaging the heavy armor by melinite and lyddite shells, as the shock of their explosion, while not able to pierce it, would strain the part of the ship hit by such a shell and tend to loosen and shear the bolts by which the armor is held in place. At this point the question would arise whether the construction of vessels with armor-plates, in view of the many drawbacks resulting from their use, is advisable at all, particularly in view of the steady advance in the manufacture and employment of high explosives; still the continuance of the employment of armor-plates as a side protection

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for battle-ships by all great powers points to a consensus of opinion that armor-plates will for a long time prove a valuable resistance to gun-fire, but, if this opinion is correct, then let us consider whether in the battle-ships of the present day the fullest possible advantage is taken of the latest type of armor-plates. There are those even now who consider our present battle-ships too large, and who quote the destruction of that part of the Spanish Armada which escaped the gales by the smaller vessels of Queen Elizabeth. But there is all the difference between wooden vessels of the line and modern battle-ships. The former, whether large or small, could be easily penetrated by the guns of those days, particularly at the close ranges at which they fought. The vulnerability of a battle-ship, however, allowing speed and ability to be the same, depends upon her size. The larger she is the thicker the belt she can carry. Assuming that two ironclads, of 7,500 tons displacement each, attacked one ironclad of 15,000 tons, the former two having together the same armament of the latter and all three having the same speed, the following figures would enter into account: each of the smaller ironclads would have to have 66 per cent. of the indicated horse-power of the larger one to go the same speed; her weight of engines, boilers, and fuel would therefore be at least 66 per cent. of that of the larger vessel, and she would consequently have to carry considerably less than half the weight of armor of the larger vessel. The length and depth of the belt required by such a vessel would be considerably more than half the superficial area of that required by the larger vessel; so that, if figures are actually worked out, it will be found that the thickness of the belt in the smaller ironclad will be only half that of the larger one, unless, indeed, the smaller vessels were largely unprotected in parts where the larger vessel is protected. She would, therefore, be readily penetrated by the secondary armament of the larger vessel, while the midship or vital parts of the latter would be proof against all except the heaviest guns of the two smaller vessels. But the two smaller vessels would be under the further disadvantages that together they would require a larger crew for working them, and the joint initial cost and the cost of maintenance would be considerably in excess of that of one large vessel."

But we have now reached a period when armor-plates can be made which would be practically impenetrable by any artillery hitherto invented. Why, therefore, ask the authors, Should we not construct battle-ships so protected by armor-plates that they will be practically impenetrable by artillery? They say:

"Naturally this would mean the employment of a belt of uniform thickness running from stem to stern, and to a greater depth under water than has hitherto been in vogue, so as to practically preclude the possibility of the vessel being hit below the belt. It would practically mean the trebling of the weight of armor-plate as used in the present day ironclad, and, therefore, an increase in size to something like 31,000 tons displacement. This would, of course, mean an enormous stride forward in the size of war-ships, but a displacement of 31,000 tons would not exceed that of the *Great Eastern* or the *Oceanic*, while at the time the *Italia* and *Lepanto* were built they exceeded in displacement any mercantile vessel then built, except the *Great Eastern;* in fact, while battle-ships have been practically stationary in size during the last twenty years, mercantile vessels have more than doubled in size. Dock entrances would, of course, have be be widened to accommodate such vessels, and possibly new dry-docks would have to be built."

What would be the advantages gained by building such enormous battle-ships? The authors answer that there would be at least six very patent advantages: first, such vessels would be absolutely proof against artillery; second, they could be driven at a higher rate of speed, owing to the additional engine space; third, they could carry heavier guns; fourth, they could do all this with a small proportionate increase of crew; fifth, they could have more water-tight compartments for protection against attacks by torpedoes or rams; and sixth, the crew, knowing their safety from gun-fire, would work the ship with greater confidence. The authors close as follows:

"We can appreciate, of course, the drawback to a vessel's behavior at sea due to having a weight of armor in the ends, but it must be considered that the armor will taper at the ends, where the weight will consequently be less than amidships. Considerations of stability we believe impose limitations on the position and thickness of the conning-tower in some of our present-day ironclads; in such an ironclad as we propose there would be such a large margin of stability that such considerations could fall away. It will be apparent to every architect that the remainder of the displacement (after deducting the 6,700 tons of side armor) of over 24,000 tons will be ample for the weight of the hull, for sufficient machinery, boilers, and fuel to drive her at a speed of about 18 knots, and for a suitable armor-deck, for the guns, ammunition, stores, etc."

TWO CURIOUS CLOCKS.

SOME interesting clocks at the Paris exhibition are described in *La Nature* (August 4), which for many years has made a specialty of illustrating and explaining anomalous or mysterious timepieces. The present instances look at first sight like cases of perpetual motion, owing to the skill with which the real motive power is hidden. The article, which is from the pen of M. Mathieu Planchon, runs in part as follows:

"The two clocks shown in Figs. 1 and 2 . . . seem to have no other motive power than steel balls. This idea of power derived

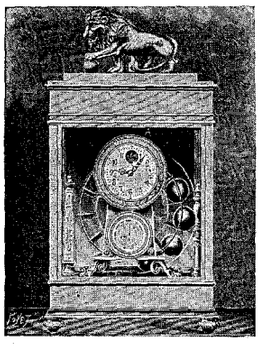


FIG. 1.—CLOCK DRIVEN BY FALLING SPHERES.

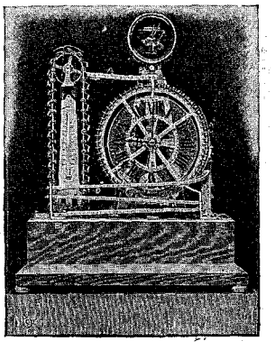


FIG. 2.—CLOCK DRIVEN BY CIRCULATING SPHERES.

from the fall of balls or from their weight is a very old one. . . . The amusing part of the descriptions [of such machines] is the tendency to represent them as perpetual-motion clocks. Certainly the clocks have long ago forgotten to keep their 'perpetual' motion. . . . . .

"A good part of the ingenuity employed [in these timepieces] is spent in hiding the mechanism that is necessary to repair the expenditure of energy which must take place in every running machine. It was necessary to use a subterfuge, for otherwise the invention would lose a large part of its interest.

"In the clock represented in Fig. 1, the motive power is due to the weight of the balls, engaged on a half-circumference of the wheel which runs the clockwork. This clockwork has nothing remarkable about it except this motor with constant power. The balls fall on the wheel through an orifice (A) made in the lower part of the cornice. . . . Once below the horizontal diameter, the balls tend to escape and are held in position by a curved guide of copper until they reach the lower end of the vertical diameter, when they fall out through a hole (B). Here they are gathered up by hand once a week and placed in the receptacle under the lion on top of the clock. . . . The total number of balls is eighteen, of which six are always in the clock. . . . . .

"Fig. 2 shows a clock with a greater number of functions than the preceding, but utilizing the same principle; the semicircumference of the large wheel is weighted with balls more numerous and smaller than the preceding. This part of the clock looks like the water-wheel of a mill or factory that makes use of a waterfall of great height. The balls arrive by the inclined plane A at the top of the wheel. . . . They would fall off as before if it were not for the curved guide C, which holds them in place till they reach their destination, when they drop into a trough, D, which conducts them to the vertical chain of buckets at E. This chain is moved by clockwork actuated by a spring, which runs

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for a week. This movement, carefully hidden in the base of the clock, forms the secret of this 'perpetual motion.

"As correlation is necessary between the fall of the balls above and that below, the chain moves only in intermittent fashion, regulated by the movement of the clock, aided by a system of levers controlled by the toothed wheel that is seen behind the hands at the center of the dial. . . . . .

"There are always 20 balls on the wheel, and the entire number is 40. They fall every minute both at top or at bottom, but not at the same time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC VIOLIN CONSTRUCTION.

IT is asserted that, owing to the researches of Dr. Alfred Stelzner, the construction of violins has been for the first time placed on a logical acoustical basis. The famous old violins of Stradivarius and Guarnarius were made empirically, and their pupils could never achieve anything like their results. Even the work of the masters themselves was very uneven. It seemed to Dr. Stelzner, who was a student both of acoustics and music, that the form of a violin should be determined by scientific law, and the results of his investigations are of the highest importance. They are described by E. Van der Straeten in an article in *The Humanitarian* (London, July), parts of which we quote below. Says this writer:

"In order to understand and appreciate his [Stelzner's] arguments, we must remember the following facts: What we call 'tone' is the effect produced by sound-waves upon our tympanum. The quantity of tone depends upon the number and the energy of these waves, while the quality depends upon the way in which they affect our nervous system. This latter effect is based upon the manner in which the sound-waves run against and into each other. Now, the vibration of a string produces in the body of an instrument sound-waves which we might compare to the rings caused by a stone which drops into the water. They spread wider and wider until they meet with an obstacle. This obstacle presents itself, in the case of a stringed instrument, in the shape of the ribs, and here the waves rebound at the same angle at which they touch the wood. The principle is the same as with a billiard ball striking the cushion of the table, and then glancing off at the same angle in the opposite direction.

"All the sound-waves striking the ribs and rebounding within a certain radius meet again in their focus. Those of the opposite side do the same, and the process repeats itself not only between opposite sides, but also between upper and lower halves. From these foci the sound waves are thrown back, and, doubled in that process, they strike the ribs, again returning thus in augmented quantity to the focus. If the foci of the opposite sides coincide or stand in direct relation to each other, the augmentation of the sound-waves is still further enhanced by the waves of one side striking those of the other side in the same manner as before explained. In this way not only quantity is augmented, but by working harmoniously in the same way they produce an effect of perfect consonance which we call richness and beauty of tone.

"If the foci, however, do not exactly coincide, but fall close to each other, the sound-waves when arriving at their respective foci will not run over into each other's lines but will interfere with their progress, and thereby cause an unharmonious jarring which produces an unsympathetic and dissonant effect upon our auditory nerves identical with what we call bad quality of tone.

"The first thing which had to be done to secure an improved tone was to insure the coincidence of those foci in the body of an instrument. Sound-waves present a measurable quantity, but their expansion can be measured only in the ellipse or parabola."

The semicircular shape of the Italian school of violin-makers had therefore to be abandoned in favor of the ellipse. Stelzner also changed the end-blocks from ovals to parabolas, and thus arrived at his improved model. In this the foci of the elliptical sections of the case fall on those points that vibrate most strongly. The base-bar, which transmits vibrations to the table, is made to run obliquely to the grain of the wood so as to spread the vibration evenly, and in general the curves of the case are arranged strictly according to the principles of geometrical acoustics, so that intensity and quality are both improved. The emission of the sound is also strengthened by enlarging the small pieces, forming vibrating tongues, that project at either end of the *f*-shaped sound-holes.

In Germany, says Mr. Van der Straeten, the new violins are already making rapid headway. Their tone is of great power and a quality which equals the finest Italian masterpieces.

Dr. Stelzner has also produced two new instruments in addition to the existing string quartet. They are the 'violotta' and the 'cellone.' The former presents a real tenor instrument that fills the wide gap of one octave between the alto and the violoncello. The cellone stands one octave below the violotta or two octaves below the violin, and is destined to supply a lower bass in chamber music.

The Breaking up of Comets.—"We must regard it as established by observation," says A. Muller in the *Revue Scientifique*, "that comets present no fixity in their form, dimensions, and brilliancy. It seems as if these little wandering nebulosities get into trouble when they enter our system. Captured by the large planets, which force them to revolve in elliptical orbits, they constantly undergo the action of the planets and of the sun until the day comes when the disaggregation of the nucleus begins to manifest itself. The final state consists of a stream of particles extending all along the orbit and successively captured by the planets. Our own globe collects considerable streams of shooting stars. These celestial fireworks are an excellent proof that we have nothing to fear from these gaseous bodies. Besides, it is now acknowledged that the probability of a collision between a planet and a comet coming from the depths of space is almost if not quite equal to zero."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Vaccination of Crawfish.—"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that this interesting species has been ailing for a number of years. Stricken with a mysterious disease, the crawfish are disappearing from our rivers and brooks. There are no more in the Meuse, nor even in the Rhine. They must be imported from Russia. The extinction of the species is to be feared. But happily the crawfish have benefited by the progress of serumtherapy. The germ of their malady has been found, and an antitoxic serum has been prepared. *La Médecine Moderne* tells us that this serum has been the object of successful experiment. Crawfish are inoculated with it when they have reached the age of nine months. A second inoculation is performed at the age of four years. The serum is introduced at the upper end of the left claw, and in order that inoculated crawfish may be recognized a mark is placed at the base of the tail. Thus, thanks to preventive serum-therapeutics, we may still be able to eat crawfish."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Bathing in Hot Weather: A Correction.—The following letter has been received by us from the author of an article that was quoted at some length in our number of August 11:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—My attention has been called to your article entitled, "Bathing in Hot Weather," in which you copy a paragraph from *Good Health*. Our printers made a serious error in relation to the temperature of the bath, and as I was away from home when the journal came out, I did not discover this until too late. The copy said 92 degrees. The printers made it 110 degrees. How such a blunder could occur I cannot understand. To keep a baby in a bath at 110 degrees for a week would *kill it* SURE, but at 94 degrees the child might remain indefinitely.

J. H. KELLOGG.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., August 21.

THE University of Illinois has just fallen heir to a noteworthy collection of insects, known from its donor as the Bolter collection. It numbers approximately fifteen thousand species, represented by about seventy thousand specimens, besides thirty thousand duplicates. "This collection," says *Science*, "accumulated during the last fifty years by the late Andreas Bolter, is remarkable for the excellence of the material and for the exquisite care with which it has been prepared and arranged. It represents all orders of insects and North America in general, and contains also a considerable amount of exotic material."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

STRIFE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND FREE THOUGHT IN FRANCE.

TO the casual observer, religion seems to retain only a slight hold upon the French people, and France is commonly looked upon by Englishmen and Americans as a country in which the Voltairean spirit is dominant, while religion is left chiefly to the women, children, and priests. But Mr. Richard Davey, in *The Fortnightly Review* (August), tells us that "of the two countries, France and England, France is probably the most practically religious." The vast financial sacrifices which the French willingly undergo for the sake of religion is one proof which the writer alleges in support of this statement. Mr. Davey, who speaks from the Roman Catholic standpoint, says:

"When, for instance, the Government, moved by the intolerant suggestion of some of its wire-pullers, passed a law suppressing religious instruction in the public schools, and the indirect, if not direct, fostering of anti-Christian influence, the Parisians in a surprisingly short time collected many millions of francs for the establishment of free schools, which are invariably in the hands of the religious orders. At least two thirds of the Roman Catholic missions in foreign parts are supported out of French money. The huge Basilica at Montmartre is yet another proof that the religious spirit of the people is by no means so attenuated as many imagine. This enormous church has cost over a hundred millions of francs, and has been entirely erected by public subscription. In literally scores of cases in which the heavy tax known as the *droit d'association* has threatened the extinction of a monastery or a nunnery, the people in the neighborhood have paid it off. Then, again, we have the fact, published officially this year, that the number of scholars attending schools under the direction of ecclesiastics exceeds by one fifth that of the attendance at the national lycées and colleges, where the God of the Christians is relegated to the mythology! . . . . Those only who have examined for themselves the books used in the official lay schools both in France and Italy at the present day can form any idea of the ingenuity displayed by their editors in eliminating references to the Deity even in the department of 'copy-book morality.' One would readily imagine their authors believed the word God to be almost the wickedest an infant's lips could pronounce. 'Nature' takes His place with a very poor grace. The little child thus early trained in official agnosticism soon learns to think it is 'the thing' to show contempt for the religion of its parents. If God does not exist, or is merely a wondrous Force which takes no interest whatever in its creations, why address It as 'Our Father'? As to His Son, the less said about Him and His origin the better. . . . . .

"The strained relations between church and state in France are mainly due to the Concordat arrived at between Pope Pius VII., and Napoleon I., and it is quite incompatible with republicanism. Here we have a government which, in the intensity of its liberalism, observes such a neutrality in religious matters as to eliminate, as far as possible, even the mention of the name of God, let alone of Christ, from its school-books. It has dragged the crucifixes from every public place except the law-courts, and yet it pays salaries to archbishops, bishops, and a host of priests, to say that mass for attending which more than one government functionary, especially in the provinces, has been dismissed from his post. Within the last two weeks a leading French paper published an article calling attention to a number of postmen and other petty functionaries who had been dismissed because they sent their children to the free schools and were known to accompany their wives and families to divine service. That the Government should be neutral in religious questions would be a distinct advantage, if that neutrality were as absolutely free from bias as it is, for instance, in this country or in the United States."

The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is, says the writer, a sounder public opinion represented in the better press. Mr. Davey's view of the attitude of French journalism toward religion is strikingly different from that entertained by most Englishmen and Americans. He says:

"Within the past ten years a number of papers have found favor in Paris which I think we misunderstand. The French press had hitherto been divided into two distinct sections—the frankly Voltairean and the frankly clerical. The religion of the vast majority of the French people was represented by such journals as *L' Univers*, *Le Monde*, *La France*, etc., which, however well written they might be, were too obviously intended for the sacristy to produce much impression even in *le monde où l'on prie* [the world where people pray]. Now it is otherwise. *Le Journal*, *La Libre Parole*, *L'Echo de Paris*, and a host of other papers both in Paris and in the provinces, not to forget the much-abused *Croix*, written in a lighter and more popular style, have made headway among the masses; and altho I express no particular admiration for their methods, still I recognize that their tone is decent, and that they do not outrage either faith or morals. Drumont's anti-Semitism is objectionable, but he has done good by drawing the attention of his numerous readers to certain abuses in the administration, notably such as affect religious liberty, which otherwise would have passed without attracting much attention or interest. After all, his anti-Jewish crusade is not directed against the Jewish creed so much as against that ever-increasing cosmopolitan element which may or may not be of Hebrew descent—it certainly no onger recognizes the Hebrew religion or moral code—which is creating a spirit of unrest and distrust in other parts of the world besides France. Its preternatural shrewdness, not to say dishonesty, in trading transactions, carried on at first in the dark, at length becomes obvious, and ends in an explosion of popular hatred very apt to confound its nefarious proceedings with the religion which its representatives, mostly of German birth and Oriental extraction, have ceased either to respect or practise. The worst of it is that honorable Jews are often confounded with these numerous rascals, who have been stigmatized in this country by an eminent Jewish gentleman, Sir George Lewis, 'as the greatest pests of society.'

"*La Croix* [until lately the organ of the recently suppressed Assumptionist Fathers], now being conducted on the old lines by laymen, has its merits as well as its glaring faults. It is the French *War Cry*, and has been the means of bringing the name of God and of Christ into homes where they were previously unknown, and even, I might say, detested. I have glanced through hundreds of copies of this much-talked-of paper, and in faith I can see very little harm in it. Like most religious papers of all denominations, it is rather dull and assertive. It is not a bit more anti-Dreyfusard or anti-English—its chief offense in the eyes of the Paris correspondents to the London press—than *Le Gaulois*, for instance, and differs from *L'Intransigéant* in not being blasphemous."

ORIGINALITY OF CHRIST'S TEACHINGS.

ONE of the old, yet ever new, problems with reference to the genesis of the Gospels is to what degree, if at all, Christ was dependent on other sources for the teachings set forth in the New Testament. What Biblical scholars have to say on this question to-day has recently been told by Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, in his new book on the "Essence of Christianity" ("Das Wesen des Christentums"). The positive character of the conclusions reached and the claim made for originality in Christ's teachings must be reassuring to those who have watched with apprehension the treatment given to the Bible by the critical schools of the day. Harnack's conclusions are substantially as follows:

1. It is highly improbable that Christ owes anything in His teachings to the schools of the rabbins, which He doubtless never attended. Nowhere in His discourses does He speak like a rabbi, or make use of the technical terms current in their schools, or adopt their exegesis. In this regard, he stands in decided contrast to St. Paul, in every epistle of whom the traces of his rabbinical training can be readily detected. In Jesus, we find nothing of all this. He lived and had His being in the Scriptures, but not after the manner of the teachers of His day.

2. The claim that He was a pupil of the Essenes is without

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

foundation. He could have had no connection with this school of Jewish monks, for He teaches directly the contrary of what was inculcated by its representatives. The Essenes laid great emphasis on the observation of external legal purification, and in this respect even surpassed the teachings of some of the Pharisees. Their rigid separation from the habitations of other men, their many daily washings, show how much this was the case. In Christ's manner of living we see the exact opposite of this. He does not avoid the unclean; He even seeks out the sinners. Only an external resemblance exists between some of His commands to the disciples and some of the ordinances of the Essenes.

3. There are no evidences to show that the new and revolutionary teachings of Christ were the results of a merely psychological development—the development of a storm-and-stress period in His soul. There was nothing of this kind that had caused Him to break with the past. That which issues from His lips appears as the natural and spontaneous outflow of His heart, the expression of a natural inner conviction and development.

4. Nor does Jesus in any way show that He was indebted to the Greeks. Neither internally nor exernally do the signs of such a dependence appear. This is almost a matter of surprise. Galilee was at that time full of Greeks, and Greek was spoken in all the cities and villages as the language of cultured men and women. Greek philosophers gave instruction in their systems, and it is scarcely possible that Jesus should have been ignorant of the language of learning they employed. But at no point in all that He taught is there the least indication that the thoughts of Plato or of the Stoics, either in their scientific shapes or in their popular forms, had the slightest influence on Him.

Christ's whole life was absorbed in His relations to His God; and yet He nowhere spoke as a fanatic or an enthusiast. He spoke for the world and of the world, in the cool, collected manner of one who was perfectly clear as to His purpose and the source of His knowledge. He developed His doctrine with a freedom which no prophet before Him had ever shown. The supernatural which dwelt in Him did not destroy for Him the appreciation of the world in which He lived and labored. He had not the spirit of an ecstatic prophet; He taught in peace and quietness, conscious of the superior spirit within Him.

And this originally appears all the more marvelous when it is remembered what a phenomenal progress in religious thought is marked by the advent of Jesus Christ. He was really the founder of a religion and not the compiler of a system from elements found elsewhere. Nothing in the development of thought in Greece or elsewhere is equal to this. The Greek poets and philosophers could never elevate their religion to a high standing. How vastly He surpassed the teachings of the prophets in the Old Testament! It is a progress unequaled in all history and an originality without a parallel in the world of thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JEWISH LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE recent formation, in Paris, of the Union Libérale Israélite, which has for its object reform in Jewish worship, is an event which has several noteworthy features. From *The American Hebrew* (August 17) we take the following account:

"In the declaration of faith ('*une profession de foi*,') which was issued by the committee of the Union, the statement is made that it is not the intention to establish a new sect, but that it advocates a Judaism that clings more closely to essentials, '*l'essence, l'esprit, l'originalité du Judaïsme*,' as a member declared in *L'Univers Israélite*. Specifically, the Union demands that all prayers which reflect the sentiment of our ancestors, but which do not accord with modern sentiments, should be suppressed. It believes that service should be held on Sunday, for, tho '*le Sabbat reste le Sabbat*,' it is impossible to 'get our coreligionists to come to Temple on Saturday,' and it is necessary to satisfy their religious needs. The Union has respect for tradition, but does not believe it infallible. It desires that religious instruction be given to children in a manner more in consonance with modern notions. Finally, it asks of the Consistoire to grant it a special chapel in which to hold services, citing, as a precedent for its demand, the private oratories founded by ultra-orthodox Jews in Paris.

"A rather interesting discussion appears in *L'Univers Israélite* in regard to the formation of this new congregation, but that discussion is aside from our purpose here. We wish to call attention to the calm and judicious spirit of the *Union Liberale*, as well as to the elevated and carefully considered utterance of Mr. Montefiore on the questions which he finds agitating many of his brethren in England. In both cases there is a hesitation to institute reforms, lest it tend to weaken the Jewish body, the unity of Israel being deemed more essential than any mere form of service. '*Nous entendons marcher fraternellement avec nos frères*' [We mean to march fraternally with our brothers], says a writer in *L'Univers Israélite*. It is not a movement to stand apart from the orthodox camp, if by any means it can be avoided. There seems to be a strong desire not to antagonize or to raise the banner of revolt."

In *The Jewish Quarterly Review* (London, July), Mr. C. G. Montefiore, a leading English Jew of Sephardim ancestry, devotes a long article to the problems of liberal Judaism in England. His main argument is that the Jewish race stands, preeminently among the nations, for the pure theistic idea, and that the only way to maintain Israel's witness to this conception is to maintain a separate racial existence. He defends the prohibition of intermarriage with other races upon this ground, and advises liberal Jews who can no longer conscientiously attend the synagog to endeavor earnestly to show forth the spirit of Jewish worship and life, and its distinctive racial character, within their own households.

MILITANT BUDDHISM AND ITS CONTEMPLATED CAMPAIGN.

MANY persons acquainted with religious conditions in the Far East believe that we shall soon see a strong aggressive movement by Buddhism against Christianity, and that it will be led by the Japanese. A presage of this movement is perhaps to be seen in the recent despatch to this country of several Buddhist missionaries of the West Hongwanji Temple, with the immediate purpose of becoming acquainted with religious conditions in America (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 16, 1899).

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Japan, gives some interesting particulars of the renewed activity of Buddhism, and especially of the militant East Hongwanji sect, which was, as we pointed out lately, mainly instrumental this spring in defeating the bill recognizing all religions in Japan as equal before the law. He says:

"Since I came to Kyoto to take up again the work of teaching English in the government college—a work which I began more than thirteen years ago—I have learned something of the activity in Buddhist circles; and I think I see abundant evidence of renewed vitality. The strongest subsects are paying much attention to the education of the people. In the Eastern Hongwanji Temple (Monto sect) here, there is a large school which is not restricted to candidates for the priesthood, nor is its curriculum confined to religious instruction; it is fairly well equipped in the departments of modern science and of European languages. There are other Buddhist schools here (as well as all over the empire) which are giving assistance to the common people in general education on a scale of fees much more liberal than that of the government schools and colleges.

"The head of the Hongwanji is a relative of the reigning family, and his plans, whether ecclesiastical or educational, have the support of the imperial household. As an evidence of the strength of this sect, the following quotation from Chamberlain and Mason's 'Handbook for Travelers' may not be amiss:

"'Shinran Shonin (1173-1262) was the founder of the powerful Ikko sect of Buddhists, also called Shinshu, or Monto, whose splendid temples, known by the name of Hongwanji, or Monzeki, are among the chief sights of the greater Japanese cities. Hongwanji means the 'the Monastery of the Real Vow' in allusion to the vow made by Amida that he would not accept Buddhahood unless salvation were made attainable for all who should sincerely desire to be born into his kingdom, and signify their desire

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by invoking his name ten times. It is upon a passage in a Buddhist scripture where this vow is recorded that the peculiar doctrine of the sect is based, its central idea being that man is to be saved by faith in the merciful power of Amida, and not by works or vain repetitions of prayers. For this reason, and also because its priests are permitted to marry, this sect has sometimes been called the Protestantism of Japan. In the year 1602, political reasons caused a split in the sect, which since that time has been divided into a western and an eastern branch—Nishi Hongwanji and Higashi Hongwanji—each branch owning a temple in every considerable city. Shinran Shonin was descended from the imperial family. The abbots of the sect, therefore, bear the title of Monzeki, or Imperial Offspring, while the walls enclosing its temples are allowed the suji-kabe, or suji-bei—striped plaster ornamentation—otherwise reserved for buildings inhabited by imperial princes. During the present reign, Shinran Shonin has been honored by the bestowal of the posthumous title of Kenshin Daishi, that is, 'the Great Teacher Who Sees the Truth.'

"While the state religion of Japan is supposed to be Shinto, a Chinese word meaning the 'Way of the Gods,' which professes not to concern itself with moral teaching, the sum of its theory of human duty being 'Follow your natural impulses and obey the Mikado's decrees,' it will readily be seen that with the imperial favor shown the Hongwanji sect of Buddhism, and the broadness of its creed, the Christian missionaries have in it a foe to be feared, if it devotes itself and its ample revenue to the elevation of the masses, and it seems to be doing this in the establishing of schools for all classes, hospitals, and kindred institutions of a charitable nature."

Another evidence of militarism, says the writer, is that the Buddhist priests are paying more attention to the study of religion than ever before. He agrees with other observers in believing that the Japanese, who have, in their own view, sifted the claims of Christianity to the bottom and found them wanting, are about ready to lead an aggressive campaign against this Semito-European religion. The writer says:

"It is quite possible that, but for the restraining hand of the Government, this movement would already have begun, and that its beginning would have been marked by more stringent legislation against the evangelistic work of the Christian missionaries, for something of this kind has been done in the Diet. The growth of Christianity in Japan is lamentably slow, and the consensus of opinion of missionaries is that the best they can claim for their forty years of faithful labors is far less than they had hoped for; the very best of it is seen, perhaps, in the improved position of women. That alone is a success of Christian civilization sufficient to compensate for all that has been spent. . . . Christianity has a hold in Japan that can not be gainsaid, but there is a tremendous fight ahead of us if we are to conquer finally. One of the best missionaries here said to me, in substance, that he believes the final struggle between Christianity and idolatry is to be on Japanese soil; that both sides are now only preparing for it, and that several generations must pass away before that victory, of which he is confident, is achieved."

CHRISTIANITY AS A RELIGION OF GROWTH.

MANY writers besides Newman have held that Christian doctrine is a development. Indeed, some have held that this note of elasticity which is to be observed in many widely differing periods of church history is the distinctive mark of Christianity. A writer in *The Spectator* (London, July 21), alluding to the capacity for adaptation as shown in the Christian Endeavor Society—recently in session in London—says:

"We do not deny that this capacity has its peculiar dangers which Christ foresaw when He uttered the parable of the tares and the wheat. The tares have grown plentifully in the Christian Church, probably from the Apostolic times, certainly from a very early age when Christianity was played upon by the subtle influences of the Græco-Roman world. By the fifth century the tone of the pagan stoic was often higher than that of the outwardly conforming Christian; and to-day the furious anti-Christian call for 'revenge' on the Chinese from the very people who profess to have been upholding the cause of Christian missions in China shows how our ideas as to Christian conduct are liable to become confused.

"But it is the unique distinction of Christianity that it can be revived and largely restated without altering its essential truth. Examine the religion of the Moslem world and you will find that this is not the case. That is why it is so impossible to reform Moslem society, to give it a new principle of life. The Koran, a series of commands from a kind of celestial autocrat, has told the Faithful once for all and in every detail what to believe and to do, thus leaving no opportunity for growth. We are far from saying that the Arabian prophet conferred no blessings on mankind; he did a great work of social purification in the corrupt society of Arabia, and his gospel may prove helpful to the black races of Africa, who need to be removed by a great effort from their low worship and customs. Beyond that, however, Islam can not possibly be the creed of progressive mankind, for it represents a hardened, stationary belief. Buddhism is, of course, a far more spiritual creed, born of as noble an enthusiasm as the world has ever known, and it has exerted for centuries a refining influence on Oriental life. To-day even in some parts of Burma it is the root of a singularly beautiful and simple life, flowering out into some of the purest virtues. But, taking the East as a whole, Buddhism is almost an extinct spiritual force. It has hardened into a system, mechanized itself in prayer-wheels, tinkling bells, and vain repetitions. In China, to which it penetrated so early, it is not the active force in life; such religion, or rather rationalized morality, as actuates the Chinese mind is the system of Confucius. In its native home (India) Buddhism is no more. In Japan it has apparently helped to produce an externally refined character, beneath which, however, lie some very sinister traits and a general frame of mind which is esthetic rather than religious. Hinduism is undoubtedly a very great fact, its priesthood powerful, its numbers growing, its influence enormous. But it is all systematized; its increase is by accretion rather than by growth, and—most striking fact of all—it tends to perish when brought into living contact with culture. It can not, as a whole, adapt itself to new conditions of life.

"We are well aware that some of the criticisms just made on other religions might be passed on organized Christianity in some of its forms. As we have said, the universal tendency of man is to stereotype, to be a slave of the letter and of tradition, and the tendency has made itself only too painfully manifest in the Christian Church, so that at times we have to ask ourselves, what is left there of the spirit of Christ? The Roman Church of Julius II. and Leo X., the Eastern Church prior to the Iconoclastic movement, the English Church under the first two Georges, the Lutheran Church of the last century—what stiffened corpses they all seem! The pulse is still; decay seems to have marked with her 'effacing fingers' the body of Christ. But it has always proved in the Christian world that death is but the prelude to resurrection. Out from the black chaos when the Roman civilization fell and crumbled into moldy fragments, Gregory and Benedict organized a new spiritual order in Western Europe, an order marked not merely by faith, but by faith which showed itself in works so beneficent that we may trace in large measure the better elements of our life to-day to these men. When the older religious movement again becomes rigid in the thirteenth century, the new orders of Dominicans and Franciscans, not organized from any central source, but growing freely from different perceptions of Christian truth, pour fresh streams of life and thought on the soil of Christianity. A mechanized Christianity in England is met by the faithful fervor, at various times, of a Wycliffe, a Latimer, a George Fox, a Bunyan, and a Wesley. The renewal of life, even at the most barren period, is perpetual and certain; the spring never runs dry. In rich, formal Milan, St. Carlo Borromeo reveals new depths in the Christian idea of love; the example and memory of St. Vincent de Paul inspires men and women to a love for the suffering which Pliny and Seneca, with all their fine ethical theories, never really felt in their inmost hearts. Perhaps the true central life of Christianity has never been so much revealed in the regular ecclesiastical system as in the spontaneous offshoots (at times 'perplexed in faith, but pure in deed') of the spirit of faith and love which have grown into such mighty agencies for the deliverance of mankind."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN THE BOER WAR.

AN interesting revelation of a type of primitive religious character is made by Col. Arthur Lynch, of the Second Irish Brigade of the Boer Army. In contradiction to the opinion expressed by many writers, Colonel Lynch asserts that while the religious idea has undoubtedly played a great rôle in the war, it must be counted in the category of Boer weaknesses. He writes (in *The Independent*, August 16):

"At the beginning of the war the Boers were undoubtedly astonished at their own great success. It had something of the supernatural about it. Here was a nation of some two hundred thousand souls beating the greatest empire in the world. The hand of the Lord was plainly visible . . . The belief of the direct intervention of God took such a hold upon the minds of the Boers that it turned the brains of many of them to positive hallucinations. They believed that in all their fights, in Natal at least, their warring hosts were accompanied by a gigantic angel robed in white and mounted on a white horse. The angel led their right wing and directed them where to find the weak spots of the English. I have met with Boers, and also English Afrikanders, who have assured me that they beheld this angel of victory with their own eyes. It was 'mystic, marvelous.' I was amazed to hear of this famous angel even from intelligent and educated men in Pretoria. It was not safe for one's reputation to say a word in demur in conversation with these believers.

"I never felt any enthusiasm for this angelic commandant-general, for one of his influences was to make the Boers extremely careless and absurdly confident. That was logical. Why should they trouble? All was well. They were quite safe. The Lord had sent an angel to lead them to triumph! Consequently when the reverses which I had been anticipating did arrive at length, the natural tendency among the believers in the angel was toward extreme depression. They were now doubly lost, for God Himself had forsaken them. How was it possible to fight against the greatest empire in the world when God Himself desired their defeat? . . . . . .

"At one period looting had become a little unrestrained, and looting had led to insecure ideas of *meum* and *tuum* even in regard to our own horses. Now I never found that the long prayers or the frequent singing of psalms among the Boers had the slightest effect in mitigating this nuisance. One of my men taxed a Boer with this; he said: 'You are a set of hypocrites and bad men, for you pray all day and steal our horses at night.' The Boer remained calm and serious. 'No,' he replied; '*you* are the bad men, for you steal horses and you do not pray.' . . . . . .

"Another little instance of moral obliquity was that in which I observed a Boer stealing a Bible—a fine illuminated Bible. I charged him with the theft. He replied that he was going to take it home for his pastor!"

Colonel Lynch gives the following picture of President Kruger:

"The President is a Christian of quite a primitive type, except possibly in regard to such injunctions as giving all that one has to the poor, or that other relative to the poor in spirit. He is the chief of the Doppers, a sect whose pride it is to reduce the ceremony of religious service to its very plainest expression. He disbelieves in hymns, and shrinks with horror from what the strait-laced Scots used with equal horror call the 'kist o' whistles.' Now the President is not only the political head of the country, but he is a sort of uncrowned pope also, and his influence has had great weight upon the religious convictions of his people. He told them God was on their side, and they accepted his statement devoutly, earnestly, and literally. The belief that God was on their side because their cause was just easily developed into the belief that their cause was just because God was on their side. The President consulted his Bible at every turn, and he had a text appropriate for every occasion. The battle-flags were decorated with texts, and clergymen were appointed to go from laager to laager screwing up the courage of the burghers by their fervent utterances and by their appeals to the faith."

Botha, on the other hand, is not a very "religious" man, but Joubert was a very devout Christian; indeed, Colonel Lynch says that the cast of his mind "inclined to that of the pastor rather than to the general." He sometimes opened the war councils with "eloquent and admirable" prayers that lasted half an hour.

Colonel Lynch says in conclusion:

"To sum up, the religious idea among the Boers was something far more vivid, real, familiar, and intense than I have ever observed before in any community—except, indeed, among Mohammedans. It became assimilated into their policy, and interwoven with their warlike acts. They were true believers, tho in practical matters they made their belief adaptable to the occasion. Narrow-minded and not too tolerant, they wrapped themselves up in a little round of life which deprived them of the gift that Bobbie Burns prayed for,

To see oursels as ithers see us.

Source of strength in the sense of being a mutual bond to the people; source of weakness in that the warping of their intellect blinded them to the analysis of the forces on which victory hangs; such to the Boers was the religious idea. In victory it turned them to folly; in defeat it will prove their consolation, for I believe that their religion has a deeper root in their minds than their love of liberty, or their resolution to live independent."

A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IN CHURCH METHODS.

ASIDE from changes in our conception of religion itself, including a vast shifting of the attitude of the human mind toward dogma and eschatology, the past century has been marked by multitudinous and almost revolutionary changes in the external details of church administration and worship. Some of these are recalled to our attention by Rev Dr. J. H. Ecob, in *Harper's Magazine* (August). He writes:

"Consider the single item of church music. Wellnigh the distance of a diameter lies between the church music of the beginning and the end of the century. Recall the dismal hymns, lined out to more dismal tunes, and the dreary fugues, as dull and involved as an Indian medicine-dance. Our fathers did not rise up on a certain day and say, 'Henceforth we are done with them!' But as the musical cultivation of the people advanced, church music perforce shared in the general movement. It is sadly true that bigotry has succeeded in holding the church pretty steadily to the rear of the advancing column, but no institution can live wholly outside its own generation. The bigotry which has piously shut the best music out of the church is a survival of that asceticism which nipped, like a killing frost, everything vernal in the religious life. But as the rigors of bigotry have softened in the growing warmth of general enlightenment, and the love and culture of music have steadily advanced, the church has quietly dropped its old methods and has unconsciously taken on the new, until to-day it may be truthfully said that the best music of the world is laid under tribute for church services. Even the wicked music of the heels is sometimes so judiciously 'slowed up,' and subdued in color, and punctuated with solemn pauses, that staid deacons decorously, innocently pace to their pews to strains from an opera. . . . . .

"Whatever esthetic feeling might have existed found expression as difficult as early flowers in the rigors of a New England spring. The church simply shared the fate of the common life, except that it may have been somewhat belated by the prevailing asceticism in religious thought. As wealth increased, the ideas of the people blossomed into richer and more varied forms. Leisure, travel, culture, the multiplication of beautiful objects, came like verdure after rain. We have reached a warmer climate, and the ideas of church architecture and adornment partake in the general enrichment of life.

"Perhaps in no one particular has there been such marked advance as in the social life of the church. One can easily believe that a century lies between the bare uncompromising individualism of 1800 and the commanding social ideal of 1900, with its attendant warmth of atmosphere and variety of method. The church parlor and clubroom and kitchen are not the exponents of a passing fad, but the legitimate fruitage of a great movement in religious thought. The church has advanced from the govern-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mental idea of God to the paternal. From King to Father is a distance in thought quite astronomical, and the present generation has yet to measure it. The divine Fatherhood is brooding, like the Creative Spirit, upon the chaos of human society. Under its mighty influence a new world is gathering its forces and shaping its forms. Not only do men now see that the church is a true home, but that the world itself is simply a household of the children of God. Everything human must be vitalized by the Spirit and cast in the mold of the common family life."

The Sunday-school, the numerous young people's associations, and the settlements are a further extension of the idea of the divine Fatherhood and His nearness to the human family, says the writer. They can no longer be called "outside agencies," and soon it will be clear that "nothing pertaining to the family on earth can be called 'outside.'"

The Christian missionary movement, Dr. Ecob believes, is responding more slowly to the logic of history. The didactic, doctrinal idea is still dominant: "Our missionaries still go forth not as heralds of the cross, but as heralds of a particular kind of cross. Perhaps a few more rebukes like that from Japan will weed us of our folly: 'We want no more doctrines. We want Christ.'"

The most characteristic and important movement of our own day, says the writer, is federation. Denominational intolerance, with our fathers, was not "a sin to be repented, but a virtue to be cultivated." But now men's minds are turned toward the advantages of a common social and religious ideal—that of brotherhood—and we see that we are "all of one blood," and "one family in heaven and on earth." The compelling power of that ideal "holds and carries like gravitation."

THE OLDEST OF BOOKS.

A NEW translation of various archaic Egyptian writings, including those contained in the celebrated "Prisse Papyrus"—called the most ancient book in the world—has lately been made by an American scholar, Mr. Isaac Myer, author of "The Tabbalah" and "Scarabs." This new anthology throws much light on the early standards of religious thought in Egypt, as well as upon the ethical and social characteristics of the old Egyptians. Mr. Myer is a believer in the theory, advanced many times before, that a large part of the Christian system of ethics and symbolism was derived from the Egyptian religion, and that Jesus, in the interval between His twelfth and thirtieth years—of which so little is known—spent some time in Egypt. His theory thus differs from that of the Rev. Robert Taylor, author of those extraordinary books, "The Devil's Pulpit" and "The Diagesis," who held that the Old- and New-Testament writings were based wholly upon a combination of early Egyptian religion and later theosophy, and were written by Alexandrine Gnostics of the fourth century after Christ to embody, under a pseudo-historical form, certain astrological myths relating to the Sun-God (Christ), the twelve signs of the zodiac (the twelve Apostles), and the four seasons (the four evangelists). Mr. Myer, however, accepts the historic basis of the New Testament, but regards its ethics as based upon those of the books contained in the Prisse Papyrus. Of these books he says:

"They inculcate the study of wisdom, the duty to parents and superiors, respect for property, the advantages of charitableness, peaceableness, and content; of liberality, humility, chastity, and sobriety; of truthfulness and justice; and they show the wickedness and folly of disobedience, strife, arrogance, and pride; of slothfulness, intemperance, unchastity, and other vices. A reading of such teachings seems to go far to show that a fine ethical, if not a Christian, morality might be based upon its teachings, as, for instance, the following from the Book of Kagronna, a treatise on good manners, 3998–3969 B.C.:

"'As a man without good breeding, to whom all that one can say is without any effect, who makes a surly face to the advances of him of a gracious heart, he is an affliction to his mother and his relatives.'

"In the book of Ptah-Hotep will be found the following:

"'Be not haughty because of thy knowledge; converse thou with the ignorant as with the scholar, for the barriers of art are never closed; no artist ever possessing that perfection to which he should aspire.

"'If thou hast to do with a disputant when he is hot, act as one who can not be moved. Thou hast the advantage over him, if only in keeping silent when he is using evil speech.

"'If thou humblest thyself in obeying a superior, thy conduct is wholly good before God. Knowing who ought to obey, and who ought to command, lift not thy heart against the latter.

"'If thou art a wise man, train up a son who will be pleasing to God. If he adjusts his discipline to thy way, and occupies himself with thy affairs as he should, do him all the good that thou art able.

"'If thou hast the position of a leader, making plans go forth at thy will, do perfect things which posterity will remember, not letting prevail words which multiply flatterers, raise pride, and produce vanity.

"'If thou desirest thy conduct to be good and preserved from evil, keep thyself from attacks of bad temper. . . . Be not of an irritable temper as to what is happening around thee; scold only as to thine own affairs; . . . of better value is a compliment for what displeases thee, than rudeness. It is wrong to fly into a passion with one's neighbor to the point of not knowing how to manage one's words.

"'If thou aimest at having polished manners, do not question him whom thou dost accost. Converse with him in private in such a way as not to embarrass him. Do not argue with him, except after letting him have time to impregnate his mind with the subject of the conversation. If he shows his ignorance, and if he giveth thee an opportunity of making him ashamed, . . . ; treat him with respect, . . . do not reply in a crushing manner.'"

"The Psychostasia, or Judgment of the Soul of the Dead," is a section of "The Books of the Dead," and is of especial interest to us because of the light it throws upon early Egyptian eschatology. Mr. Myer says of it: "It shows the existence with them of a belief in a judgment after death, of the soul or conscience, for man's actions while in life upon this earth; that his good and evil deeds were thought to originate and reside in his heart; that man had while on earth free will in his actions; that his heart, emblem of his conscience, was after death mystically weighed by Thoth, symbol of the intellectual part of his spiritual nature; . . . that the principal desire of the ancient Egyptian was for his spiritual resurrection from the dead and an eternal future happy spiritual life in the Egyptian heaven."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. CHARLES H. SHELDON'S repute in England, where his books first obtained their present vogue, in great among the Free Church bodies, and his popularity has been shown during his recent visit as delegate to the Christian Endeavor convention in London. Immense crowds flocked to hear him conduct a "worker's conference." After singing and prayer, in which he faced the great audience alone, he gave ready and brief replies to a multitude of questions on religious problems of the day.

ARCHDEACON BRADY, who has been writing a series of articles on his long experience as a missionary in the West, tells the following story (we quote from *The Christian Commonwealth*, London), which proves that animals have their religious antipathies as well as men. He says: "A little boy I knew of in the West belonged to a family who had trained him to believe in the deep-water form of baptism, and was experimenting with the household cat and a bucket of water. The animal evidently did not believe in immersion, for she resisted, bit and scratched and used bad language—in the cat tongue of course. Finally, the little boy, with his hands covered with scratches and with tears in his eyes, gave up the effort to effect the regeneration of the cat. 'Dog-gone you!' he cried—notice the choice of epithets in the use of the word dog—'go and be an Episcopal cat if you want to!'"

THE alarm visible in the attitude of the religious press toward the "higher critics" seems to be declining, according to *The Congregationalist* (Boston). It says: "Diatribes against the methods and conclusions of the higher critics are much rarer than they were ten years ago. Even papers which represent the most conservative branches of the church seem to be parting company with the spirit of heresy-hunting, and are disposed to allow present discussions to work themselves out naturally, and to remand critical questions to the study and the classroom—where they properly belong. The approval which has been generally expressed regarding the action of the Methodist General Conference in the case of Professor Mitchell, of Boston University, is one sign of this broadening temper, and our foreign exchanges show how all over Christendom this wise and sensible policy toward mooted theological questions is gaining ground."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOME IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE few who make such comparisons abroad admit that the Chicago exhibition presented an outward appearance so beautiful that it has never been rivaled, before or since. Chicago had space and a fine situation for her fair, and she did not fail to make the most of these advantages. But in other respects, the Paris Exposition of 1900 is said to be a much bigger affair. It is visited by more people, and it has more exhibits. Whether it pays, however, is another question. The *Figaro* perpetrates the following joke:

"*Guide:* Having shown you the biggest locomotive, the largest gun, the largest dynamo of the world, I will now ask you to follow me to the largest globe. Right before us is the largest tower, over there the biggest wheel, yonder the largest panorama; in fact, everything is the biggest in the world.

HAPPY THOUGHT!

OOM PAUL: "Um! This place is so overrun with English. I think I'll go and see the Paris Exhibition. They tell me there ain't any there."
—*London Punch.*

"*Stranger:* That is hardly true; here are a lot of restaurants which are of medium size and even small.

"*Guide:* Never mind. Collectively they are the biggest financial failure of the world."

The United States is, to all accounts, worthily represented. The American building is imposing, and European visitors do not criticize it, as some Americans have done, for being dangerously flimsy. The Americans, nevertheless, do not seem to have an exceptionally prominent exhibit, except in some details. Chicago's particular line seems to receive much attention. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says with an obvious tinge of satire:

"The United States is specially well represented in the food exhibit. It has evidently been the aim to show how pork is effectively preserved for export. The exhibit of an ice-wagon for the transport of fresh beef is also very interesting. . . . It is claimed by the Union Stock Yards of Chicago that its preserves are sufficient for 70,000,000 people, and that the tins sent out in a year could form a chain around the world."

The only country whose exertions have been such as to affect its political prestige appears to be Germany. *The Daily Chronicle* (London) expresses itself to the following effect.

As usual, the Germans are ahead of everybody else. The part they play is perhaps the most significant sign of the times, and the Emperor is earning the reward for his persistent policy of reconciliation with France. Everywhere Germany is most prominent, even in the marine exhibit. The great Berlin crane lifts English goods, the German dynamos furnish two thirds of the light. . . . And the Seine flows only a few yards from these victors in peace as well as in war!

The Germans have failed, however, to satisfy British art critics. In the *Fortnightly Review* Heathcote Statham says:

"Tho the English collection might well have been a stronger one, there is enough as it is to give one the satisfactory feeling that France and England are ahead of every other country in painting. The Americans, it is true, have Mr. Abbey and Mr. Sargent, but they are very exceptional Americans, and beyond their works the American gallery is a collection of mediocrities. As to Italy, the less said the better. The Germans, with their characteristic vigor and thoroughness, have got up and decorated their galleries better than any other nation: their columned exedræ, black plinth and gold walls, and frieze of emblematic animals, are very effective; but the general style of the paintings hung in these sumptuous rooms is coarse and their color harsh. If Providence had given the Germans artistic genius in proportion to their energy and ambition, there would indeed be another story to tell."

The attitude of the French press is very remarkable, for not only are the German exhibits which are recognized as such at a glance commented upon, but others, which might by a hasty visitor be regarded as French, are pointed out as German, such as the enormous electric and steam engines which are worked for the benefit of the entire Exposition. The *Illustration* (Paris) says:

"It can not be denied that in all divisions, except the colonial, Germany excels. Not that she has been favored. Other nations have been given equal space, but the Germans have shown extraordinary energy. Their industrial power and their prosperity is evident everywhere, and their discipline is remarkable. There are no private exhibitors. There is only one—Germany. The Emperor appears to have subjected the whole to his single will. He has had collaborators—architects, painters, sculptors, professors—but his hand is visible in everything. Perhaps this ability of the Germans to subject intelligence to discipline is the secret of their success."

The *Figaro* thinks it would be simply ostrich-like to ignore the advance of the Germans. Many French papers, willing to admire the Emperor, but unwilling to admit that the French people can be equaled by others, surmise that if the Germans in Paris do not appear like barbarians, it is because they have been warned by the Emperor to behave themselves.

The feeling that has existed between France and England for the last two years, since the Fashoda incident, has resulted in a very slim attendance upon the Exposition by the English, and their journals have paid to it comparatively little attention. *The Westminster Gazette* (Liberal) deplores this fact as follows:

"We had hoped that the exhibition, by drawing Englishmen to France and giving Frenchmen the opportunity of making them welcome, would have helped to create a better feeling. The fear is rather that the shunning of the exhibition will have the contrary effect. Paris is undoubtedly suffering from it. The absence of many thousands of the most probable and best paying visitors is only too likely to disturb calculations and cut off the margin of profit. 'Serve them right' will no doubt be the comment of some Englishmen. Yet, if a punishment, it is rather a costly punishment for commercial and businesslike Englishmen to inflict. Not to see a unique and beautiful show is a loss of pleasure, but not to exhibit and not to see the amazing exhibits from all branches of industry which are gathered together in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Paris at this moment is a loss of business and education. One walk round the machinery section would tell an English engineer where he is falling behind and why he is falling behind better than all the books, pamphlets, and articles that have been written on the subject. In the absence of England, the exhibition has become a triumph for Germany. German machinery and German manufactures as seen in Paris are already proclaimed as a revelation to the business world, and for this, we may be quite sure, the English engineer and the English manufacturer will pay heavily. Another fact, too, should not be missed by those who watch the signs of the times. Since 1870 there has been no such intercourse between French and Germans as in Paris this year. The Germans swarm in Paris, are made welcome and enjoy it thoroughly. That, we may be sure, is going to have its effect on politics. Can we be equally sure that England will not pay a rather heavy price for her absence both in business and politics?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN ASIA.

DESPITE the evident want of accord among the powers, there is little doubt abroad that the Chinese must succumb to the forces which have been put in motion against them. The question of greatest interest is, therefore, "What will happen when the Chinese are beaten?" The prevalent opinion seems to be that the partitioning of China is unavoidable, and that Russia will obtain the lion's share. Russia, indeed, shows the confidence of strength. Great Britain, which at one time claimed precedence in China, is forced to retire. Nobody in England proposes that she make war upon Russia unaided, and there seems to be little hope of obtaining a reliable ally. *The Spectator* (London) expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Japan appears at first sight a desirable ally, but in reality she is not. To choose Japan is to defy Europe. France is certain to follow Russia. The Germans and Austrians will refuse to fight France and Russia for the sake of empire. The German Emperor is not likely to attempt carrying out his ideas in China against the plans of Russia, when he can get just as many advantages by going *with* Russia. Is England to oppose Europe with only Japan as an ally? It is very doubtful that America is prepared to fight heartily for any question in the far East, except full liberty to trade, which Russia would no more refuse in the Yellow Sea than in the Black; and it is certain that the Americans will not heartily go to war for the benefit of a "colored" power. We should be left alone to fight for the benefit of Japan.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) points out that these doubts regarding the course Great Britain should take constitute in themselves a weakness, and says:

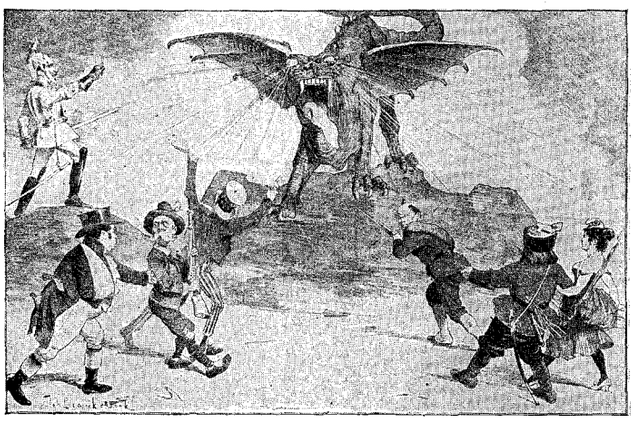
"Nearly all the powers show want of decision in the face of the Chinese problem. Russia's ambitions alone are clearly defined, and in part realized. She claims all the country north of the Great Wall, and will keep it. Japan has dreamed a long time of an Asia for the Asiatics—from the Japanese point of view, an Asia for the Japanese. But circumstances force her to watch for opportunities for annexing even a part. England has enormous ambitions; she claims the entire valley of the Yang-tse; but the circumstances are against her; hence many people on the other side of the Channel are not quite sure whether it is best to claim a sphere of interest or to preserve the 'open door.'"

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* (Elberfeld) declares that it is impossible for Russia and England to come to terms, and that England must lose in the contest, in the future as in the past. That paper says:

"Russia presses naturally to the south in search of an open sea, which is an absolute necessity to the development of the empire. Her policy is steady and easily understood. Politics or force are employed, as is deemed most advantageous, but the same end is steadily kept in view, and from her object Russia never swerves, except to make an advantageous detour. She never weakens, except in appearance. All the disputes and bickerings between England and Russia are but moves in the game for mastery in Asia, which will finally be decided by an appeal to the sword.

"But if Russian policy is firm and easy to understand, that of England, on the contrary, is vacillating and puzzling, both in Central and Eastern Asia. For the last ten years she has shown an utter lack of backbone. In spite of much protesting and threatening, she has steadily bent to the will of Russia, and has thus, to a great extent, forfeited her prestige. Her reason for this is hard to find, for by this system she loses everything, and can not possibly gain anything.

"Russia has managed to extract profit from everything, and always at the expense of England. Her influence has grown as steadily as that of England has waned. In Korea, for example, she has managed to secure a good foothold, and that without coming into open collision with Japan. Having, by the building of the Siberian Railroad, made connection with Eastern Asia, she begins to press the advantage, through the Chinese railroad, southward. She has already 60,000 men in the Amur district, and by the Siberian Railroad can in a very short time vastly strengthen her army there. In Manchuria, which, altho nominally Chinese, is really Russian, her troops are so placed that, even without the railroad, they can be quickly concentrated. Her position was wonderfully strengthened by the acquisition of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan; and the completion of that masterstroke was the seizure of Masampo. These moves are all intended to influence Japan. Russia is laying her plans and preparing her movements so carefully that no English fleet and no Japanese army will be able to oust her, where she has once firmly set her foot.



"IN UNITY IS STRENGTH."
—*Amsterdammer.*

"England encouraged herself too long in the mistaken idea that some day China would be a valuable ally. By her change of sides and weakness England has neither won the admiration of China not will she derive any profit. Had she been as powerful on land as on sea, there is no doubt that she would ere now have taken a much more active part in Chinese affairs. She herself recognizes that she is not in a position to take the offensive, for she would have to deal with others than China. Besides, she is hampered by India, which is the heel of this Achilles, as she is well aware. The Hindus are only waiting for a convenient opportunity to throw off the hated yoke of the English.

"The position taken by France is of the greatest importance to England, and the tone of the French press shows what that position is. Having established herself firmly in the valley of the Mekong, she has driven in a wedge between the British sphere in China and Burma, so that England finds herself in danger of being caught between Russia in the north and France in the south. Whether she shall retain the Yang-tse valley, will depend on whether she can defend it by force of arms. All the same, England is evidently determined that if China is to be partitioned, she shall have the best slice—namely, the Yang-tse valley."

Major-General Kramer, nevertheless, doubts that an attack upon British India would be an easy matter for Russia. He says:

"Russian military authorities say that, should one of their divisions appear on the borders of India, the military power of England would be immediately broken by the uprising of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

natives. This is very much to be doubted. Such a rising of the Hindus could not be looked for until the Russians had gained great advantages over the British, and had completely weakened them, and until the army of occupation had been defeated at the frontier. Until then the Indians would not be likely to rise; they would simply await events. So that it would be no question of sending simply an army corps, as the Russian officers maintain, but of an army at least as large as that of the English. And failure to accomplish their object would spell disaster to the power of the Russians in Central Asia."

The Russians and English seem to be on anything but good terms in Tien-Tsin. Admiral Seymour wished to keep the railroad entirely in British hands. The Russians answered by ousting the British altogether, according to some English papers, whose reports, however, must be received with caution. The French assume a kind of monopoly over the transport service on the river. The Russians resent the accusation of cruelty and barbarity which is made against them by the English cable agencies. "But," as the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* remarks, "there is no remedy so long as the telegraph, this powerful agency for directing public opinion the way it should go, is in British hands." The Russian papers speak of Great Britain without mincing words. The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) says:

"As Christians, the Russians will defend Englishmen in China, tho that nation may be the enemy of all others. For nominally the English are also Christians. But England must mind her p's and q's. Not in her interest will the blood of Russians, Frenchmen, and Germans be shed in China; not England will dictate the terms when peace is restored. She will not hold first place, but last. We do not say this to hurt the feelings of Englishmen; we state but the naked facts. Already voices are heard to exclaim that spheres of interest must be defined in China. So be it. England will not be driven from the council of nations, but she must behave with due modesty. No one will throw up her deeds in South Africa; but every one will remember that the purple of her apparent majesty is more than half dyed in the guiltless blood of men fighting for freedom."

In *Blackwood's Magazine*, a writer quotes Sir George Clark to show that England has gained nothing by attempting to keep Russia from the sea. We take the following from this quotation:

"From first to last the policy of hostility to Russia has proved an absolute failure. It has not in the slightest degree retarded her Asiatic expansion. It has bred and maintained misunderstanding and ill-feeling between two great nations. It has directly provoked measures of reprisal which have entailed commercial and other losses upon the people of Great Britain and India. It has not conduced to our national dignity. . . . Reflection will show that, after two centuries of expansion, Russia has not occupied a square yard of territory which is now or has ever been desired by Great Britain. This can not be said of France, of Germany, or of the United States. In such circumstances it is especially difficult to believe that a direct understanding with Russia in Asia—such an understanding as was reached with Germany in East Africa and in New Guinea, and as we are patiently seeking to obtain with France in West Africa—is impossible. Until Russia advances into a defined sphere of British influence, we have no grievance against her; until such a sphere is defined, we have no claim to arrest her advance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Decreasing Birth-Rate in Europe.—New statistics demonstrate the fact that in all the countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, the percentage of increase by births has been diminishing since 1891, the average decline being three per cent. The greatest difference is shown by England, where births have receded from 34 per cent. to 29.1 per cent., and the smallest by Norway, namely, 0.1 per cent. From 1871 to 1875, the increase by birth in Germany was 39.9 per cent., but in 1891–95 this had sunk to 36.3 per cent., and in the year 1897 it went down to 36 per cent. The general average from 1881 to 1885 was 36.8 per cent., but is now 36 per cent. More noteworthy is the decrease in Austria, where in the course of twenty-five years it has dropped from 39.5 per cent. to 37.4. In Belgium, the percentage in 1871 was still 32.1, but in 1897 only 29; and in France the shrinkage in the same period was from 25.5 to 22.4. Next to Norway, the most favorable data are reported from Switzerland.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT KAISER WILHELM SAID.

IN a series of speeches to his troops and in discourses to his sailors during Sunday services, the German Emperor has repeatedly called for vengeance upon the Chinese; but none of these speeches has made such a stir as the address to the East-Asiatic brigade. No official report of what the Emperor said is likely to be made, and reporters are not admitted on such occasions. Hence many versions of his speech are to be found. The *Reichs-Anzeiger*, however, publishes a version which probably has the Emperor's sanction, for, being an official gazette, its contents, according to parliamentary usage, are open to discussion in the Reichstag. We quote as follows:

". . . The German empire is in duty bound to defend its citizens when they are oppressed abroad. The new empire is able to fulfil tasks which the ancient Roman-German empire could not fulfil. The medium through which this is to be accomplished is the army. In thirty years of honest, faithful work, the army has been developed according to the principles of my departed grandfather. You also have received your training according to these principles, and you shall now show their value in the face of an enemy. . . . A difficult task awaits you. You are to right a great wrong. The Chinese have overthrown the law of nations, they have treated with a scorn unprecedented in the history of the world the sanctity of the ambassador and the duties of hospitality. This is all the more revolting as the crime was committed by a nation which is proud of its hoary civilization.

"Show the old Prussian efficiency; be Christians in the cheerful endurance of sufferings. May honor and glory follow your army and flags. Set an example in discipline and manly dignity to the whole world. You know well that you will fight an enemy who is brave, well-armed, crafty, and cruel. When you reach him, remember this: *No quarter is to be given, prisoners are not to be taken.* Handle your arms in such a way that for many, many years * no Chinaman will dare to look awry at a German.

"Preserve your military discipline, and may God's blessing be with you. The prayers of the people and my best wishes accompany you. Open a way for civilization once for all time. Good-by to you, fellow soldiers!"

This speech has called forth an immense amount of criticism, and "not less in Germany than elsewhere," according to the Berlin *Echo*, which summarizes German opinion. It says in substance:

The papers which do not like to criticize declare that the Emperor did not mean to say that quarter should never be given and prisoners never taken; but that he intended to warn the men specially against an exceptionally cruel enemy. Among such journals are the *Kölnische*, the Conservative *Reichsbote*, the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, and the Agrarian *Tages-Zeitung*. But the Antisemitic *Staatsbürger*, the *Tägliche Rundschau*, the Munich *Allgemeine*, and others will hear of no modification, but say the Kaiser clearly ordered that no quarter was to be given, as that is the only way to treat the Chinese. The great majority agree with the Berlin *Tageblatt* and *National Zeitung*, which say that the Germans will not act like Huns anywhere, be it in China or anywhere else.

The *Nation* (Berlin) says;

"The speech was from the commander-in-chief to his soldiers, and in Germany we endeavor to abstain from meddling in such cases; but in its printed form the address goes all over the world, and is used by the enemies of Germany for their purposes. This influence is not lessened by the fact that there are many versions,

---

*"*Auf tausend Jahre hinaus.*" The expression is idiomatic.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and that some papers extended and altered the text to suit themselves. There is only one remedy: the Government must take care that cause for political mistakes like the publication of such speeches does not exist."

Many papers point out that the Emperor does not like to have his speeches "doctored" for publication, whether or not they are acceptable to the world. Outside of Germany, the *Reichs-Anzeiger* version has been largely ignored, and another version in which the troops are told to act like the Huns is commented upon in England. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"The modern rule against refusing quarter has two justifications in policy—one that men refused quarter wear down the fighting strength of those who refuse it, and the other that soldiers so encouraged to display ferocity grow impatient of discipline and ultimately disobedient. The object of war is submission, not slaughter, and the 'Scourge of God,' as Attila called himself, was defeated in his greatest battle, and left behind him nothing but the name of the greatest foe that had ever threatened civilization. It is not for Europe to remove Mongol cruelty by becoming as merciless as the Mongol."

The St. James's Gazette (London) says:

"According to other reports, what the Kaiser said was that the enemy his troops would meet would give no quarter and would take no prisoners. It is possible that he actually remarked that 'no quarter would be given and no prisoners would be taken,' which can be construed either way. But it must be admitted that the sterner command harmonizes best with the Kaiser's expressed desire that no Chinaman shall dare to 'look askance at' or 'to beard' or 'to look with an evil eye at' a German for a thousand years."

According to the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), a ring containing a quick-acting poison is to be supplied to each German soldier by the Emperor's orders, as he is convinced that the Chinese will treat their prisoners with their traditional cruelty. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANARCHIST CRIMES AND THE PRESS.

WHENEVER an anarchistic outrage is committed, the press of the world comes forward with all sorts of suggestions for preventing the repetition of such crimes. It has often been suggested that the publicity which is given to the name of the criminal and the notoriety he enjoys is the chief incentive; but never before have so many prominent journals demanded that the newspapers themselves apply the remedy. In many European journals the murderer of King Humbert will find little concerning him. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, one of the oldest papers published in the German language, and perhaps second to none in international influence, says:

"The thousands of newspapers which distribute the portraits and biographies of anarchist criminals only assist in his glorification and encourage other cowardly assassins. Surely, when an individual from the dregs of the population who has brooded for years over the perpetration of a murder finds that he is made into a hero, his companions must be fired with a desire for like publicity. It is time that the press of all countries busies itself more with this matter. Every line beyond what is absolutely necessary had better remain unwritten and unprinted. Instead of a description of the personality and life of the assassin, the silence of contempt and detestation should be resorted to, for practical as well as ideal reasons."

The *Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that the suppression or restriction of revolutionary publications must accompany all other measures. It adds:

"The assassin was, this time as always, anything but prominent even among his companions. The agitators do not risk their skins. The assassin was a depraved individual whose weak intellect and weaker will power could not withstand the fanatical suggestions of the meetings he frequented. Such people have nothing to lose but an ignoble life ruined by vice; but they may gain a place in revolutionary almanacs! For the theoretical difference vanishes in this case. All that is necessary is that such an individual become an assassin, and he will be looked upon as a hero both by Socialists and Anarchists. When will the states of Europe muster up enough energy to act in unison against this danger?"

The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) says:

"The murderer who seeks his victim among royalty does not regard himself as a murderer, but as a martyr, and he revels in heroic fame. Let us renounce the privilege of feeding the vanity of murderers, and Anarchistic actions will diminish until they vanish. As soon as the Anarchist discovers that he must go to the gallows with as little notoriety as the common murderer, that he has no longer a chance of notoriety, his crazy enthusiasm must vanish for want of nourishment. It should be remembered that the Anarchist has no clearly defined aim. He just runs at any great man, like a wild animal. He does not intend to obtain any practical advantages for himself or the world at large, or for a certain class. He does not know what he wants; he is a nihilist. If anything tempts him, it is the description of his crime, which will be printed in the newspapers with his name. Take this away, and the real, tho often unconscious, incentive is gone."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Child Labor in the South.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of July 21 appears an article on "Child Labor in the South" which is so grossly inaccurate and does such an injustice to the South, and especially to the town of Concord, N. C., that I hope you will be as fair in this instance as you usually are and give me a hearing.

There is no reason why I should defend Concord other than the love of fair play. In the article referred to, the Rev. J. Mont Travis is quoted as saying: "Cotton-mills are being built all over the South by Northern capital, and with the employment of cheap labor are driving the manufacturers out of New England."

If there has been driven out of New England a decently equipped cotton-mill in the last ten years, I am not aware of it, and I am fairly well posted in the cotton-mill movement in this country. There is as much foundation for the other statements made in said letter as for this one.

For ten years ending the last of August, 1899, I was superintendent of the mill mentioned in said letter as having increased its capital stock threefold in thirteen years. During that time (and I believe that substantially the same order of things exists now as existed then), I don't believe that a child only eight years of age ever worked all night in the mill. There never was a hand who worked on the night shift from six in the evening to six in the morning as he alleges, for the mill never ran such hours. No child eight years of age ever worked there all night for ten cents unless they were doing piecework and were just learners. The truth of the matter is, these night hands, that the Rev. Travis is so concerned about, go to work Monday evening at 7 P.M., and quit off at 6 A.M., Tuesday morning, "with an interval at midnight for lunch." This is repeated until Friday night, then they quit Saturday morning at 6 A.M., to go in the mill no more until Monday morning—five nights of ten hours and fifty minutes each, or fifty-four hours per week, for which they get six full days' pay. I believe that the New England mills run fifty-eight hours—four more than these folks do.

As to education: the mill has built at its own expense a splendid schoolhouse and three teachers are employed nine months in the year. They are supposed to be *mill-children*, whom he says have no opportunity to get an education. The other mill in the town has equal educational advantages. Again, when I left the mill mentioned, at least fifteen of the families employed there were living in their own houses, purchased with their savings, while employed at the mill. Now as an evidence of my sincerity, I will put up at the Cabonus Savings-Bank or the National, $150 to pay the way of a committee to investigate the facts, the committee to consist of three ministers, brought from any State north of Mason and Dixon's line, provided that, if Presbyterians ministers are chosen, they are not to belong to any synod in or around Pittsburg, Pa. If the reverend gentlemen will put up the like amount to be given to the school at Concord, should my statement of facts be found incorrect and his correct, we can soon see who has the straight of the matter. The gentlemen either had his information from an unworthy source, or has wilfully misstated the facts. I know no such condition exists as he claims.

LOUIS D. DUVAL.

HENRIETTA, N. C.

MR. CHOATE lately went into a London bookshop to buy a copy of Dante's "Hell." *The Woman's Journal* relates that the shop assistant departed to seek the book, but soon returned to remark: "I am very sorry, but we haven't got 'Hell,' by Mr. Dante. We've got 'Twenty Years in South Africa,' by Cecil Rhodes, if that would do." "And, feeling," concludes Mr. Choate, "that that was practically the same thing, I took the book."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Washington writes from Valencia, June 9, 1900, as follows:

In the past year, prior to my occupancy of this post, attention was several times invited to the opening of this district for American wheat. This does not seem to have been taken advantage of to any extent. The market is practically in the hands of Marseilles middlemen, who usually dispose of their occasional exports of American wheat to Valencia, to a local combination of several brokers.

It is apparent that if this method can be pursued with profit, direct dealing would be more beneficial to our exporters, and it is believed that a sufficient demand exists to repay closer investigation.

I copy below a letter expressing the views of Mr. R. U. Cunningham, a Valencia merchant, on the subject:

"I beg to call your attention to the possibility of direct business in American wheat in this market, and I will be pleased if you could further my endeavors to secure same. Some 38,000 tons of foreign wheat have entered this port during the past ten months, in spite of the comparatively large crops cultivated here. The wheat grown in this district requires the admixture of foreign grain to make good flour. This import trade is done almost exclusively through Marseilles firms, and the bulk of the wheat proceeds from the Black Sea ports, tho cargoes from India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Argentina have found ready sale. Sundry parcels from the United States have been received, and one lot is shortly due to arrive; but I have no doubt that if your export firms were in direct communication with an agent on the spot and were prepared to run in close competition with the Marseilles firms that rule the trade, there would be little difficulty in obtaining large orders from time to time. The principal receivers are grain merchants and millers, mostly men of good standing, accustomed to receive two to three months' credit after delivery, tho many of these will agree to cash payments with corresponding discount.

It is needless to say that a direct service of steamers between the United States and Valencia would contribute largely to the success of the business, and at the same time would open up trade in many branches.

Speaking as a shipper of raisins, oranges, oil, etc., I am certain that a considerable amount of return cargo would be also available—more especially in wines.

I would be pleased to enter into correspondence with firms that are interested in the above and require further data.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
1841

Infants' Wear

SHORT DRESS
made of Nainsook. Pointed yoke of fine tucks—bands of insertion between. Neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Skirt has deep hem with fancy stitching above. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years, $1.00.

LONG SLIP
of Nainsook. Round yoke of tucks and insertion, finished with hemstitched ruffle. Neck and sleeves trimmed to correspond. Skirt has plain, deep hem. 75 cents.

INFANTS' SOFT WRAPPERS
white cheesecloth, tufted with white, blue or pink zephyr. $1.20.

From our Catalogue containing over 1,000 illustrations. A great aid in selecting everything pertaining to Infants' and Children's Clothing. Sent for 4c. postage.

60-62 West 23d St., New York

COOK BOOK FREE

Containing 325 Pages, Over 2,500 Recipes, Bound in Cloth.

TO ALL PURCHASERS. Agents make 25 Per Cent. Commission selling our goods.

SEND FOR NEW TERMS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. Dept. 7. 31-33 Vesey St., N. Y.

We could make this advertisement pretty—we prefer to make it strong. We could fill it with poetry, but, nstead, jam it with facts. Additional information in our book, "The Test of Time"—mailed free.

TRADE MARK.

Poor, Forgotten Hair Mattress!

Two years from now no one will dream of buying a hair mattress. It is outclassed—superseded—surpassed by modern science and sanitary teaching.

We don't ask you to buy simply on our "say-so."

Send for our handsome 72-page book, "The Test of Time" (mailed free) which tells all about

The Ostermoor Patent Electric Felt Mattress, $15. Express Charges Prepaid Anywhere

SLEEP ON IT THIRTY NIGHTS,
and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$ 8.35	ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs. . . .	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs. . . .	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

If made in two parts, 50c. extra.

Take Care! Don't be Deceived! There is not a single store in the country that carries our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "felt," which is kept in stock to sell on our advertising. *Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.* Can only be bought from us direct. We pay express charges. *Send for our free book "The Test of Time."*

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, - 119 Elizabeth Street, New York

We have cushioned 25,000 Churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."

Consul Washington writes June 9, 1900, from Valencia:

I wish to supplement my report dated April 7, 1900, on electric tramways in Valencia by the further information that the negotiations for the transfer of the lines mentioned to Messrs. Thompson, Houston & Co., on a forty-year lease have been brought to a successful issue. The lessees are to substitute electricity for horse traction; to deposit as guaranty 750,000 pesetas (about $108,000) in French bonds; to pay a yearly rental of 160,000 pesetas (about $23,000) while receipts are below 800,000 pesetas. When receipts reach this figure, the lessors are to receive 5 per cent. more, and when they reach 1,000,000 pesetas 10 per cent. The whole electric plant is to be the property of the lessors, who are also to possess the right to devote to public lighting any surplus electricity generated. Electric machinery and plant, as at present arranged, will be supplied by the General Electric Company of New York; but the cars will be constructed in Spain, where a few factories recently established turn out fairly good and cheap work, tho in elegance, solidity, and comfort the cars are not equal to best foreign-made products.

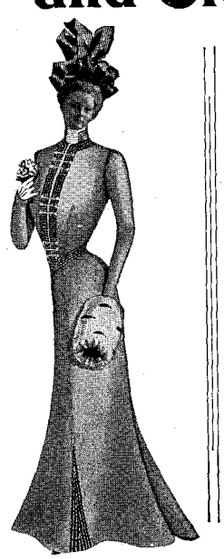
Consul Winter sends the following from Annaberg June 12, 1900:

The French consul in Manila calls attention, in a report, to the favorable opportunity for selling musical instruments in the Philippines. He says there are few of the natives who do not play some sort of an instrument, such as a mandolin, guitar, violin, or flute. The musical talent of the people is great. Thus far, the business has been done principally by Americans. The consul thinks German manufacturers, if they would study the conditions of the market, could secure much of the trade. Only the cheapest sort of instruments can be sold, for the Tagal, as a rule, is not able to pay high prices. Instruments which have a showy exterior are preferred.

Under date of May 19, 1900, Consul Hughes, of Coburg, writes:

According to a work on the subject just published in Germany, the supply of gutta-percha is almost exhausted, owing to the reckless and primitive way in which the trees were treated in Sumatra and Borneo, whence the principal output has come. As these trees will flourish only in a very few places, the question has become serious. The book adds that the Philippines is the proper place to grow gutta-percha, cheaply and profitably.

New Fall Suits and Cloaks.



THE well-dressed woman of to-day, be she the wife of millionaire or mechanic, is the tailor-made woman. The day of high prices is over. Modern business methods, our large establishment, correct buying of materials, and the fact that we deal direct with the consumer, employing no agents and administering no branch stores, has made it possible for us to place in your hands the very newest creations in specially-tailored garments at very moderate prices. If the idea of a specially-tailor-made costume of the latest Paris cut, at the most reasonable of prices, is attractive to you, send for our illustrated Fall Catalogue. You will get it FREE by return mail, together with a choice selection of samples of the newest French cloths. *Our prices this season are lower than ever before.* We prepay all express charges.

Our new Fall Catalogue illustrates:

Exquisite Tailor-Made Costumes, $8 up.
Tailor-Made Gowns, both jacket and skirt lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk, $15 up.
Visiting and Church Dresses at very moderate prices.
Exclusive Designs in Jackets, lined throughout, $7 up.
New French Skirts, cut according to the latest models, $4 up.
Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts made of double face materials.

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St, New York.

WURLITZER BEATS THE WORLD
Brass Band

INSTRUMENTS, DRUMS, ETC.
Reduced Prices. Don't buy until you see new 80-pp. Cat. B. MAILED FREE.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
167 E. Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Grand Prize

AT THE

Paris Exposition of 1900

was awarded by the International Jury to

Singer Sewing-Machines

MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

SALESROOMS IN EVERY CITY.

PERSONALS.

Hard Shots at Royalty.—The Duke of Edinburgh told this story concerning himself while presiding a few months ago at an English club in Berlin:

"I was staying once at a country house near a large manufacturing town in the north of England. During the evening I did what I am fond of doing—I went incognito with my host, unceremoniously, to a concert held in the principal hall of the town. I sat next to an old gentleman—perhaps a country farmer—who was chatty and sociable. After a certain violin solo, I said to my neighbor: 'You appear to be very fond of the violin. It appeals to all classes, I must confess. They say that the Duke of Edinburgh is quite clever with the instrument. Is this true, do you think?' 'Don't you believe it, sir,' replied the old gentleman, knowingly. 'Why, they do tell me that the Queen and the Prince of Wales are trying to get him to be the Duke of Gotha because they can't get on with his fiddling at all. The Queen thinks that the Germans might take to his violin, and that's why he's going!' Ever since then," continued the Duke, laughing, "I have avoided entering into conversation with strangers about the violin."

The King of Portugal is more than rather corpulent. During his short stay in England, about three years ago, he frequently took various little trips by train secretly, and accompanied by only one of his suite. Traveling down to Hatfield once in a second-class compartment, the Portuguese king entered into conversation—the king speaks English fluently—with a typical, plain-spoken "John Bull." "They seem to be making a deal of fuss over the King of Portugal, sir, who is now in London. Have you seen him, might I ask?" "Yes," replied the Englishman. "He ain't much of a king to look at. Why, sir, his stomach ain't no fatter and his face ain't no more intelligent than yours." His majesty said afterward that he could understand why the English people were called "plain-spoken."

The Kaiser recently told this yarn: "A few weeks ago, as I was walking through some of the smaller streets of Berlin, I dropped into an outfitter's shop and asked the man who was there to show me some ties. I soon picked out one with a pattern that always pleases me, and, in fact, so often do I wear this colored tie that many of my subjects frequently recognize me by it. 'I believe the Emperor is very fond of this pattern,' I said to the shopman, genially. 'Now, what do you think about it?' 'What do I think about it, eh, sir? Well, I think he's about the only "duffer" in all Germany who would wear it.'"—*Salt Lake Herald.*

Whistler's Catechism.—James McNeil Whistler, the artist, has just come over from Paris for a few days. There is an exhibition of some of his eccentricities at one of the fashionable galleries just now. Whistler, as you know, prefers Paris to London. He comes here as seldom as possible. He has no use for the Royal Academy. He satirizes it whenever an opportunity presents. Only the other day, they say, he indited this caustic catechism, making fun of their great annual picture show. This catechism runs as follows:

"Is this the celebrated Academy?"

"It is."

"Where the greatest living painters exhibit their masterpieces?"

"Certainly"

"Should I remove my hat?"

"If it is tight."

ACETYLENE GAS

Do You Use It?

You cannot enjoy the full beauty of Acetylene lighting unless you have Wonder Burners. Sincerest flattery is imitation. We have lots of it, but the salient features of advantage in our burners are fully protected by patents which other makers are forced to respect. There is nothing else that is just as good. Ask the Generator man for them or send direct to us.

STATE LINE TALC CO, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A. Exclusive Makers of D. M. Steward's Wonder Burners.

SORE EYES

No matter from what cause are **instantly** relieved by

DR. WILBUR'S EYE WATER.

Famous as a remedy for 30 years. Prevents irritation from glare of sun or any bright light. Mailed postpaid for 50c. Money refunded if not as claimed. Testimonials free on application. Send in your order to-day.

WILBUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 275 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

"MADE FROM THE BEAN"

Huyler's

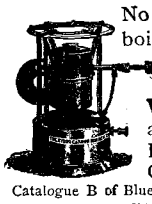
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

PURE! HEALTHFUL! STRENGTHENING!

Sold at our Stores and by GROCERS EVERYWHERE

The "Royal Blue". Wickless Oil Stove

burns vaporized kerosene at a cost of ½ cent an hour. Safe, simple, efficient. No odor or smoke. Will boil a gallon of water in 12 minutes; will roast a 6 lb. joint in an hour. Will cook anything. Add an oven and it will bake. Ready in two minutes. Costs only $3.75.



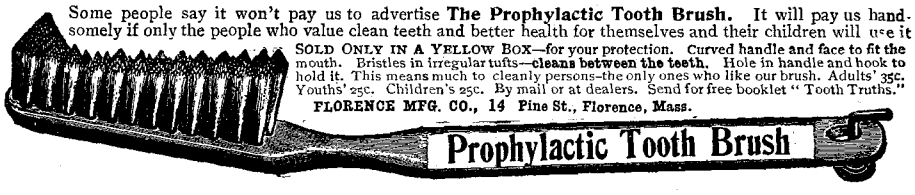
Catalogue B of Blue Flame Stoves and Ranges FREE.

HYDROCARBON BURNER CO., 197 Fulton St. New York

Some people say it won't pay us to advertise **The Prophylactic Tooth Brush.** It will pay us handsomely if only the people who value clean teeth and better health for themselves and their children will use it

SOLD ONLY IN A YELLOW BOX—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers. Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."

FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I mean as a mark of respect?"

"It will be sufficient if you leave your umbrella with the attendants."

"Where are the pictures?"

"Have patience. Push hard."

"What are all these people doing?"

"Gratifying their artistic instincts."

"How?"

"By looking at each other."

"And what are the men called who paint these pictures?"

"Industrious."

"But I mean they have some title, haven't they?"

"Academicians."

"Have they painted all these walls?"

"The dado and frieze are left for beginners."

"Is that all one picture over there?"

"Entirely."

"Who did it?"

"Orchardson."

"On purpose?"

"I am afraid so."

"Who painted those ladies?"

"Sargent."

"From life?"

"So I understand."

"I should like to be an Academician, wouldn't you?"

"I should sooner go to lunch."—*Washington Post.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 20.—Reports of fighting at Peking continue; the allies are said to have surrounded the Chinese troops in the inner city, and the Empress is represented as a fugitive pursued by Japanese cavalry.

Serious trouble is threatened in the neighborhood of Canton.

The Americans at Swatow, according to report, have applied for a war-ship on account of riots there.

Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, leaves Berlin for China.

Mr. Fowler, consul at Chefu, confirms the massacre of Presbyterian missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu.

August 21.—The Japanese consul at Amoy reports continued devastation in that neighborhood by mobs.

Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, has been appointed on the staff of the French Expeditionary Corps in China.

The death of Yuan Shih Kai, the anti-foreign governor of Shan-Tung province, is reported.

Li Hung Chang's appeal for peace negotiations is rejected at a Cabinet meeting, on the ground that no recognized government exists.

August 22.—Japanese advices state that Japanese troops occupied the Imperial Palace at Peking on August 16, the royal family having fled westward on August 12; the allies, divided up, are patrolling the different districts.

August 23.—A special staff has gone out with Count von Waldersee, to establish wireless telegraphy in China.

Orders are issued by the War Department at Washington, diverting from China to Manila a large body of men to reinforce General Chaffee.

An attempt to start an uprising and burn the European quarter at Hankow is suppressed by the Viceroy of Wu-Chang, two of the ringleaders being decapitated.

August 24.—Outbreaks are reported in Amoy, Swatow, and the coast cities of China; also in the southern and central provinces.

The Chinese admit having lost 3,000 in the various attacks upon Peking.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager, after getting a day's journey from Peking, returned, fearing the looting by General Fung-Fuh-Siang's troops.

August 25.—It is reported that the Viceroy of Chang-Chih-Tung declares he will resist any attempt to extort territory or interfere with the armies of the viceroys.

August 26.—Armed Chinese, well intrenched and supposed to be under their ablest generals, are reported southward and westward of Peking.

The Russians have occupied two more towns in North China, and have refused a request from the Chinese for a suspension of hostilities.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 20.—General Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns from the Boers at Olifant's Nek, Transvaal on August 17.

THE continual breaking of lamp-chimneys costs a good deal in the course of a year.

Get Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass." You will have no more trouble with breaking from heat. You will have clear glass instead of misty; fine instead of rough; right shape instead of wrong; and uniform, one the same as another.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE ½ Your FUEL wasted up chimney.
BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.
COST $2.00 AND UP.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
33 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other useful novelties made with these fasteners, free on request.

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

No premiums

B. T. Babbitts Best Soap

is for folks who want their money's worth of Soap.

Sense and economy suggest that you do not buy soap and premium knick-knacks together.

You're likely to pay too much for your premiums and much too much for your soap.

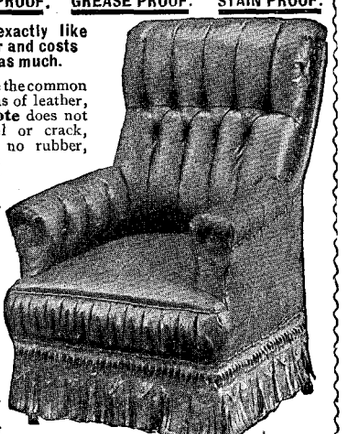
Babbitt's Best Soap for nearly half a century has led all laundry soaps in purity and economy, and it still leads.

Your full money's worth in every cake.

B. T. Babbitt, New York

PANTASOTE
Outwears Leather!
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, Pantasote does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

A piece, 18 x 18 inches, sufficient to cover a chair seat, will be sent for 25 cents.

Sample Free! 15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2c. stamp with your upholsterer's name

"Received the highest award at the Philadelphia Export Exposition over all competitors by recommendation of committee appointed by Franklin Institute."

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY,
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

Send for Free Booklet on how VAPO-CRESOLENE CURES Whooping-Cough Croup, Catarrh, and all Colds
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, N. Y.

STARK TREES best by test—74 YEARS. WE WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH WEEKLY
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo; Dansville, N.Y.

For Dyspepsia
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. T. H. ANDREWS, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia.'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nearly seven hundred Boers surrendered to General Rundle at Harrismith, Orange River Colony, on August 19.

August 22.—Three Boer generals are reported to have joined forces, 8,000 men in all, with many guns, at Machadodorp, on the Delagoa Bay railway; Lord Roberts reports several skirmishes.

August 23.—General Roberts reports that General De Wet, finding it impossible to unite with General Botha, had turned back with a remnant of his command, and is endeavoring to retrace his steps to the Orange Free State.

August 24.—Lord Roberts confirms the sentence of death on Lieutenant Cordua, at Pretoria, for conspiracy and violation of his parole, and he was executed.

General Baden-Powell defeats the Boers at Warm Baths, north of Pretoria, releasing a hundred British prisoners.

August 25.—Lord Roberts is now at Wonderfontein, as his headquarters, 112 miles east of Pretoria.

General Buller fell in a Boer trap, losing about one hundred men.

August 26.—Lord Roberts, arriving at Belfast, on the Delagoa Bay railway, confers with Generals Buller, French, and Pole-Carew, concerning the immediate advance of British troops.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 20.—Schekib Bey, an official of the Turkish Foreign Office, has been appointed Turkish minister to the United States, to succeed Ali Ferrouh Bey.

August 21.—The engagement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is announced in Berlin.

August 22.—King Oscar of Sweden has agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa.

August 26.—Prof. Friedrich William Nietzsche, the philosopher, dies at Weimer; he was born in 1844, and became hopelessly insane in 1889.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

August 20.—William M. Johnson, of New Jersey, succeeds Perry Heath as first assistant postmaster-general.

August 21.—The Republicans of Delaware indorse the administration of President McKinley and nominate for governor Martin B. Burris.

The Tennessee Prohibitionists nominate R. S. Chaves for governor.

August 22.—The governor of Iowa appoints Congressman J. P. Dolliver to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear.

The Wisconsin Democrats, at Milwaukee, nominate Louis G. Bowrich, of Kenosha, for governor.

August 23.—William J. Bryan accepts the nominations of the Populists and National Monetary League at Topeka.

The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin nominate a full ticket, headed by J. B. Smith, of Madison, for governor.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 20.—The total population of Chicago for 1900 is 1,698,515. The population for 1890 was 1,099,850, which shows an increase of 54 per cent.

August 21.—The total population of St. Paul is 163,632, an increase over 1890 of 22.89 per cent. The population of Minneapolis is 202,718, an increase over 1890 of 23.05 per cent.

August 22.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Philadelphia is 1,293,697, an increase since 1890 of 244,733, or 23.57 per cent. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 23.58 per cent.

The new battle-ship *Alabama* is anchored off Tompkinsville, on her way to the Massachusetts coast for her trial trip.

August 23.—The official count of the census of Omaha, Nebr., is 102,555, against 140,450 in 1890, showing a decrease of 37,897, or 26.98 per cent.

August 24.—Successful test are made of the Gothmann torpedo-gun at Bethlehem, Pa.

August 26.—*Cuba:* The Cuban flag is raised over the palace at Santiago with General Wood's consent.

For Home Comfort use the Rochester Radiator, one stove or furnace does the work of two.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

DOES the difficulty of getting a tint or shade induce you to buy prepared paint whose composition is a mystery?

Our Pure White Lead Tinting Colors make it easy to obtain any desired shade of Pure White Lead Paint, *proved* by the experience of over 600 years to be the most durable. The brands in margin are genuine "old Dutch process" White Lead.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

SEND US 50c. and we will send you **direct from the factory**, by express prepaid, on approval, any or all of the articles shown in the illustration, viz:

2 Military Brushes, price,		**$3 75**
1 Cloth Brush,	"	**1 90**
1 Hat Brush,	"	**1 60**
1 Comb,	"	**50**
Total for set as shown,		**$7 75**

3 initials engraved on each article free; monograms 25 cents per article extra. These goods are absolutely the finest that can be manufactured. They have heavy sterling silver ornaments of exquisite design, genuine ebony or rosewood block, best white Siberian bristles. At retail, they could not be duplicated for less than double the price we ask. We could not make them better at any price. When they arrive, examine them, and if satisfactory, pay the express agent the balance—if not, return them at our expense and we will refund all your money.

OUR TOURIST CASE, to hold the Military Hair Brushes, sent for $1.00 extra. Made of fine seal grain leather, finely lined, and fastened with patent snap. Send for our handsome catalogue of toilet requisites for lady and gentleman.

BONDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
64 Ionia Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

A Popular Policy: Insurance for Life

PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR 20 YEARS ONLY. Then you get a *Paid-up Policy for the full amount* without further charge. This policy is issued by

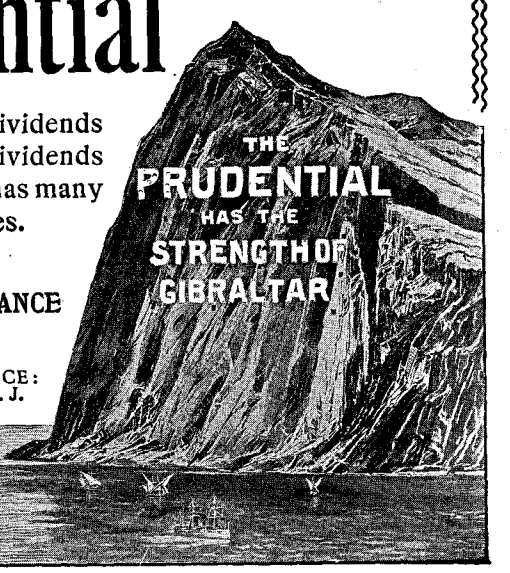
The Prudential

with Five-Year Dividends or Accumulative Dividends as desired. It also has many other liberal features.

Write for particulars.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

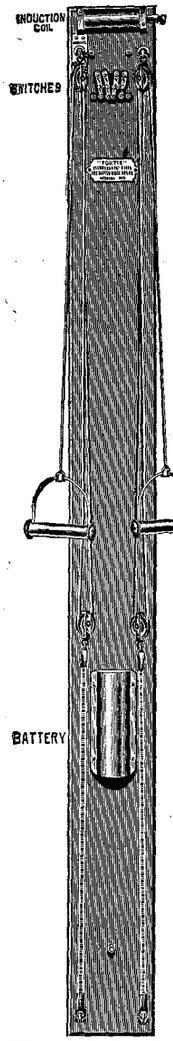
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. | HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.



Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE "FORTIS" ELECTRIC EXERCISER



Combines the most approved form of high-class medicinal electric apparatus, with muscular exercise.

The machine is similar to the ordinary elastic exerciser which has been so widely used, except that it is mounted on a highly finished oak panel, and the cords which run over the pulleys are conductors through which the current is transmitted from the battery and induction coil to the electrode handles. The current can be passed from either hand through the body to the other hand, or by means of the foot plate through the body to the feet, or vice-versa. The current can be regulated by simply touching a slide, from so mild as to be just perceptible, to a strength sufficient for the strongest man.

All physicians now agree that electricity is a most useful agent in treating almost every form of disease, and the **Fortis Exerciser** will produce the same benefits as medical batteries at a fraction of their cost. This exerciser will be found of incalculable benefit to nervous and sedentary persons, as a stimulant that produces vigorous and refreshing muscular contraction without subsequent exhaustion. For **headache, nervous weakness and exhaustion, insomnia, rheumatism, neuralgia,** and many other complaints for which electricity is recommended by the physicians, **its effect is almost MAGICAL.**

The machine is perfectly constructed, handsomely finished, and will wear indefinitely. The life of the battery is about six months and it can be replaced for 25 cents.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

Price complete with foot plate $7.50.

If your dealer don't carry it, we will send by express, prepaid.

THE BADGER BRASS CO., 10 Allen Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Agents Wanted

GOLDMAN'S ARITHMACHINE

Smallest, Fastest, Cheapest, PRACTICAL and RELIABLE

Computing Machine

ADDS, SUBTRACTS, MULTIPLIES, DIVIDES, ETC.

Brain-Resting! Labor-Saving! Request Instructive Booklet L.

The Internat'l Arithmachine Co.

330-334 Canal St. NEW YORK. 141-149 LaSalle St. CHICAGO.

Duplicate Whist Tables...

All the advantages of trays with a table to play on. Hidden pockets for cards to play sixteen hands. No lost or mixed cards. Each player has four leads in sixteen hands. No errors or confusion possible. The table is a substantial piece of furniture, in oak or mahogany. It folds when not in use, Price $6.00 f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis. Explanatory circular free. **GEO. H. RICE, Green Bay, Wis.**

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

"We find the INTERNATIONAL invaluable as a constant and daily reference."—**Charles R. Skinner,** *State Superintendent Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.*

The International Cyclopædia

AND YEAR BOOK

16 ROYAL VOLUMES

A practical, usable, up-to-date reference work. It treats satisfactorily every subject whose importance entitles it to a place there—gives information from the earliest period to the beginning of the present year. Embraces every branch of knowledge—covers the whole field of

Biography	**Astronomy**	**Electricity**
Geography	**Natural History**	**Chemistry**
History	**Medical Science**	**Engineering**
Races—Nations	**Religion**	**Music, Art**
Botany	**Sports**	**Agriculture, etc., etc.**

The facts are easily accessible; here the hunting has been done, the wheat separated from the chaff. Just the work required by the student, the professional man, the busy merchant, the public speaker, the schoolboy, or girl. It is a library in itself; touches every subject in which we are interested.

The whole set delivered at once on small monthly payments. Write for terms and Sample Pages.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers

NEW YORK - CHICAGO

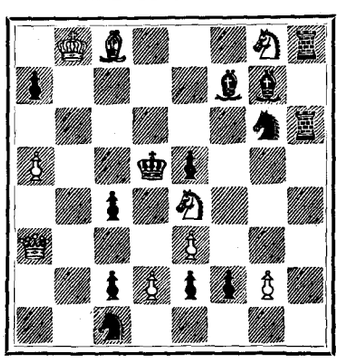
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 498.

By K. KONDELIK.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

In addition to those reported, H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt., got 492; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala., J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind., N. L. G., Colgate University, were successful with 491.

The Pillsbury Correspondence Association.

We have received a circular announcing a great Twentieth-Century Tournament and an East *vs.* West Match of 100 or more members. The membership fee is one dollar a year. The great Tournament begins on October 25. For full particulars address the Secretary, 371 Fortieth Street, Chicago, Ill. We receive letters nearly every week from persons asking us to arrange correspondence games. We advise them to join the Pillsbury Association.

One Dose a Day

of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will cure indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial bottle FREE AND PREPAID to any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVERY GENUINE

KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

A Syringe

Such as physicians use is now offered direct. It consists of two nickel cylinders, with air pumps between to create compressed air in one cylinder and vacuum suction in other. Open valve and compressed air forces liquid from one cylinder in six streams through top of nozzle. The vacuum sucks it back to other cylinder. All done without a drop of leakage. This is the only effective syringe—the only one that any woman will use when its value is known. Send today for our booklet. Sent in plain sealed wrapper, free on request. **Agents wanted.**

Sipho Manufacturing Co.

825 CHATHAM ST. . RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Violin Value

A Violin bought by our original and unique plan becomes simply an investment. It is always worth exactly what you paid for it. It will pay you to investigate this plan before buying. We carry the largest line of fine and rare Violins in America.

Large, handsomely illustrated Violin Cat. FREE on request.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

167 EAST FOURTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PARIS-1900

GAZE'S TOURS | EUROPE

World's Fair

PASSION PLAY

ROUND THE WORLD

TRAVEL TICKETS ALL ROUTES

Accommodation Sure

Say whether you wish to go with a party, all included, $225 to $2,000, or independently, with travel tickets. Write for printed matter, FREE by mail. HENRY GAZE & SONS. (Est. 1844.)

113 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK
220 So. Clark Street, - - - Chicago

One Night to Denver

CHICAGO-UNION PACIFIC & NORTH-WESTERN LINE

COLORADO SPECIAL leaves Chicago 10 every morning, arriving Denver 1.20 next afternoon and Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars; all meals in dining cars. Another fast train at 10.30 p. m. daily. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. New book—Colorado Illustrated—mailed on receipt of four cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS can earn $1,000.00

Send ten cents to-day for three months' trial subscription to the

AMERICAN BOY

The best Boys' paper. Pure, inspiring. Departments: Stories, Successful Boys, Business Talks, Money Making, Books, Home, Church, School, Office, Store, Factory, Farm, Journalism, Printing, Photography, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Orator and Debater, Science, Travel, Puzzles and others. 32 pages beautifully illustrated.

$1000 in Cash Prizes and a choice from 300 elegant premiums given for subscribers. $1 a year. Trial 3 months' sub. for 10c.

SPRAGUE PUB. CO., 172 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

"INTERPINES"

A strictly high class curative institution for the treatment of Nervous Disorders, Mild Mental Cases, and Drug Addictions.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M.D.,
Telephone, "Goshen 5." Goshen, New York.

WANTED—Active, educated men to represent us in Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Weekly salary or fixed guarantee paid. In replying, give age and references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York City.

California Cheap Rates. We give reduced rates on Household Goods to all points in California, Oregon, Washington and Colorado. Write for our rates before you ship. Send for Map of California and Los Angeles FREE.
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 38 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 at druggists. 25c. size of use Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland O.

The Munich Tournament.

THE SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	12	3	Showalter	7½	7½
Schlechter	12	3	Wolf	7½	7½
Maroczy	12	3	Gottshall	6½	8½
Burn	10½	4½	Popiel	6½	8½
Marco	10	5	Halprin	5	10
Cohn	8	7	Bardeleben	3	12
Berger	7½	7½	Billecard	3	12
Janowski	7½	7½	Jakob	1½	13½

Pillsbury and Schlechter divided 1st and 2d prizes; Maroczy took 3d prize and also the Rothschild prize for the greatest number of Wins, not counting Draws; the 4th went to Burn; the 5th to Marco; Cohn, the 6th; while the 7th and 8th prizes were divided between Berger, Janowski, Showalter, and Wolf.

In the *Haupt-Turnier* A, of the Munich Tournament, there were players of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Holland. The first prize, which carries with it the title of "Master," was won by Herr Swedenski, a student, twenty years of age, at college in Leipsic. He scored 17 points out of a possible 21. Dr. Olland, Utrecht, is second with 16; Herr Adelheim, Berlin, 15½; Professor Exner, Hungary, and Herr Kruger, Berlin, 15; Herr Richter, 14, and Dr. Mannheimer, 13½.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 B x Kt	B x B
11 P—K B 3	Kt—B 3
12 R—Q sq	Q x Q
13 Kt x Q	

C. C. Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Ia., in sending White's 12th move, says: "My object is to force exchange of Queens and secure possession of Q's file for White R." The Hon. H. D. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich., who made Black's 12th move, thinks that White should have played R—K sq, for "Q x Q retires White Kt and enables Black to Castle. Black ought to win." E. B. Escott, Cedar Rapids, Mich., who played Kt x Q, agrees with Judge Smith that White's 12th move is very weak, and that R—K sq was far preferable, and adds: "There is very little interest left in the game, and 'Resigns' would be about as good as anything."

The Paris Tournament.

Vienna Opening.

MIESES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P—K 5	B P x P
2 Kt—Q B 3	B—B 4	22 R—R 5	K x Kt
3 B—B 4	Kt—Q B 3	23 R x P	B—K 3
4 Q—Kt 4	B—B sq	24 R—Kt 7	Kt—K 6
5 Q—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	25 R—Q 2	B—Q 4
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—K R 4	26 P x P	P x P
7 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q	27 R x P	B x B P
8 Kt x Q	P—B 3	28 Q R—Q 7	B—K 5
9 Kt—B 7	Kt—R 4	29 P—Kt 5	R—K B sq
10 Kt x R	Kt x B	30 R—K B 7	R—K Kt sq
11 P—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3	31 P—B 4	B—Kt 3
12 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 5	32 R(K B 7) —K 7	P—B 6
13 B x Kt	P x B	33 R—K B 7	B x R
14 P—K R 4	B—Kt 5	34 R x B	P—K 5
15 P—R 5	K—B sq	35 K—Q 2	Kt x P ch
16 Castles (Q R)	B x Kt	36 K—K sq	R x P
17 P x B	P—Q 3	37 R x Kt P	R—Kt 8 ch
18 P—R 6	P—Kt 4	38 K—B 2	R—Kt 7 ch
19 P—B 3	K—Kt sq	39 K—K sq	R—K 7 ch
20 P—Q 4	Kt—B 5	40 Resigns.	

A Long Editorship.

"Miron," the venerable Chess-editor of the New York *Clipper*, on August 25 entered upon his forty-fifth year in that capacity. He gives prominence to the fact by publishing *The Clipper* problem 2, 277, by Joseph Ney Babson, in which White compels Black to mate him in forty-five moves.

To celebrate the 2,300th problem, "Miron" offers three prizes for the best original problems, Suimate in 23 moves.

TO AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts in all branches of literature, suitable for publication in book form, are required by an established house. Liberal terms. No charge for examination. Prompt attention and honorable treatment.
"BOOKS." 141 Herald 23d Street, N. Y.

Earn While Learning Your Chosen Profession

Young men and women looking for employment should send for our free circular, "Support Yourself While Learning a Profession." You can become a Mechanical Engineer, Electrician, Architect. 200,000 *students and graduates. Established* 1891. *Capital* $1,500,000.
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.

ILLUSTRATING Taught by Mail

Home lessons by well-known illustrators. Highly profitable; takes spare hours only; *practical* instruction in Newspaper, Magazine, Commercial Drawing, Lettering and Wall Paper Design. Adapted to men, women, beginners and advanced students. By our methods students have become successful illustrators. Only adequate school of its kind.

N. Y. SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATING
114 W. 34th St., N. Y. Catalog free

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Takes spare time only. Oldest and Best Correspondence School in the World. Same teachers for ten years. Plan approved by Judges and Educators. Adapted to the busy boy or man. Prepares for the Bar. Three courses: College, Business, Preparatory. Opens new chances for you. Liberal Terms. Special offer now. Send for particulars.

Sprague Correspondence School of Law
117 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

"Trafalgar Castle," Whitby, Ontario, Canada.

Pronounced by his Excellency, the Governor General, "*Undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada.*" Pronounced by interested parents, "*An almost ideal home*" for the education of their daughters. Send for calendar to REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER FOURTEEN.

Individual training to healthy, manly, cultured self-mastery. Ideal location in hill country, 22 miles from N. Y. City. Residence new, roomy; all improvements. Terms, $500. No extras.
Office hours, Tuesday, 9-12 A.M. Room 32, 70 5th Av. Send for booklet to J. R. CAMPBELL, Head Master, Essex Fells, New Jersey.

New York University Law School

Sixty-sixth year opens Oct. 1, 1900. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P.M. (LL.B., after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P.M. (LL.B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL.M.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar.
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW.

LAW Department Lake Forest University.

Both DAY and EVENING courses with complete curriculum in each. Large faculty. Prepares for admission to the Bar in all the States. For information address the secretary,
ELMER E. BARRETT, LL.B., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

NEW JERSEY, Matawan.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute (Military Drill.)

A first-class Home Boarding-School for boys and young men preparing for College or Business. Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting by specialist. Modern Languages. Music. Primary department. Terms moderate. Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS

Norwalk, Conn. 29th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BEST DICTIONARY TREATMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGION

The Standard's treatment of Religious and Theological topics is comprehensive, clear, and fundamental. This department, like all others in the great work, was in charge of the most eminent authorities and specialists in theology and in every important religious sect.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY

THE MOST COMPLETE, MOST RELIABLE, MOST AUTHORITATIVE, AND MOST CONVENIENT DICTIONARY IN EXISTENCE

FOLLOWING ARE THE EMINENT AUTHORITIES ON CHURCH, BIBLICAL, BUDDHISTIC, AND THEOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS

DANIEL S. GREGORY, D.D., LL.D., ex-Pres. Lake Forest Univ.

F. MAX MULLER, K.M., LL.D., Prof. Comparative Philology, Oxford.

WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., Pres. University of Chicago.

ROBERT F. HARPER, Ph. D., Prof. Semitic Languages, Univ. Chicago.

IRA M. PRICE, Ph.D., Professor of Literature, Univ. Chicago.

SAMUEL JACKSON, D.D., LL.D., Editor "Dict. Religious Knowledge."

SPECIALISTS REPRESENTING EVERY IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS SECT

Baptist. H. L. WAYLAND, D.D., Editor of "The National Baptist."

Brethren (Dunker). H. B. BRUMBAUGH, President Brethren's Normal College.

Congregational. A. E. DUNNING, D.D., Editor of "The Congregationalist."

Disciples of Christ. J. H. GARRISON, M.A., Editor of "The Christian Evangelist."

Episcopal. THOMAS RICHEY, S.T.D., Prof. Ecclesiastical History, Gen'l Theol. Sem.

Evangelical Association. S. P. SPRENG, Editor "The Evang. Messenger."

Friends. EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL.D., ex-President of Swarthmore College, etc.

Jewish. ABRAM S. ISAACS, Ph.D., Prof. of German and Hebrew, Univ. of City of N.Y.

Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). J. E. TALMAGE, D.Sc.D., Prof. in the Univ. of the Church of Latter-Day Saints.

Lutheran. E. J. WOLF, D.D., Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg.

Mennonite. JOHN F. FUNK, Elkhart, Ind.

Methodist. ARTHUR EDWARDS, D.D.

Moravian. J. TAYLOR HAMILTON, Professor in Moravian Theol. Seminary.

Presbyterian. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University.

Reformed. T. W. CHAMBERS, D.D., LL.D.

Reformed (German). JOHN S. STAHR, Ph.D., D.D., Pres. of Franklin and Marshall College.

Reformed Episcopal. BISHOP CHAS. EDWARD CHENEY, D.D., Chicago.

Roman Catholic. RENE I. HOLAIND, S. J., Prof. of Ethics, Woodstock College.

Spiritualism. H. B. STORER, M.D., Boston, Mass.

Swedenborgian. J. C. AYER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unitarian. MINOT J. SAVAGE, New York.

United Brethren. G. A. FUNKHOUSER, D.D., Senior Professor, Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

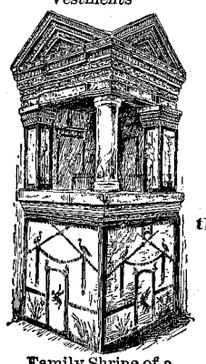
Universalist. I. M. ATWOOD, D.D., President of Canton Theological School.

United Presbyterian. JAMES HARPER, D.D., LL.D., President of Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio.

THE STANDARD'S COMPREHENSIVE AND PRECISE DEFINITIONS OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

A Cardinal's Hat

16th Century Pope's Vestments



Family Shrine of a Pompeiian House

re-lig'ion, rę-lij'un, *n.* **1.** A belief binding the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being on whom he is conscious that he is dependent; also, the practise that springs out of the recognition of such relation, including the personal life and experience, the doctrine, the duties, and the rites founded on it.

Religion is man's belief in a being or beings, mightier than himself and inaccessible to his senses, but not indifferent to his sentiments and actions, with the feelings and practices which flow from such belief. ROBERT FLINT *Theism* lect. ii, p. 32. [W. B. '77.]

As a branch of anthropological ethnology, the study of religion embraces (1) its *forms*, as animism, ancestor-worship, polytheism, henotheism, monotheism; (2) *mythology;* (3) *symbolism;* and (4) *religious teachers* and their doctrines, with analysis of special religions, as Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism.

The *anthropological* classification of religions may be given as follows, beginning with the lowest forms: I. *Animism* or *polydæmonism:* characterized by fetichism and sorcery. II. *Polytheism*, embracing (1) *therianthropism*, including (*a*) tribal and (*b*) national religions; and (2) *anthropomorphism*, with elaborated allegorizing myths. III. *Nomistic religions*, at once ethical and ethnic, having scriptures and usually a lawgiver or lawgivers, as Brahmanism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism. IV. *Individualistic religions*, as Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 368.

Philosophically, *religions* may be classified as: (1) *Antitheistic*, embracing atheism, agnosticism, pantheism, nature religions, and animism; (2) *Theistic*, embracing (*a*) polytheism, and (*b*) monotheism, or theism proper, including theism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity.

2. Any system of faith and worship; as, the Christian *religion;* the *religions* of the Orient. **3.** An essential part or a practical test of the spiritual life, the part being by synecdoche put for the whole (or sometimes mistaken for it); as, pure *religion* is to visit the fatherless, etc. (*James* i, 27); *religion* is morality. **4.** [Colloq.] Spiritual awakening and the conformity of heart and life to religious belief; as, to get or have *religion.* **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A state of life bound by monastic vows; as, to enter *religion;* her name in *religion.* **6.** Conscientious devotion in practise; scrupulous care; as, to make a *religion* of his work. **7†.** The rites or cult of a religion. [F., < L. *religio(n-)*, < *relego*, go through again in thought, < *re-*, again, + *lego*, gather.] **re-lig'i-oun†.**

Synonyms: (Here follows a long list of synonyms.)

the-ol'o-gy, thę-ol'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of theological science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence. **theology proper‡. 2.** In the widest sense, theological science. See THEOLOGICAL.

Systems of theology have been named: (1) from their first systematic expounders; as, **Arminian theology, Augustinian t., Calvinistic t., Lutheran t.** (see the adjectives); (2) from the places of their origin or largest reception; as, **Gallican t., Genevan t., Mercersburg t.** (a system, arising in the Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) seminary of the German Reformed Church about 1855 under Drs. Nevin and Schaff, that laid initial stress on the incarnation, strengthened the significance of the sacraments, taught the development of dogma through the growth of Christian consciousness, and sought enrichment of worship), **New England t.** (see phrase), **Oxford t.** (see RITUALISM; TRACTARIANISM); (3) from their sources; as, **natural t., revealed t., Catholic t., evangelical t.;** (4) from their contents; as, **Biblical t.** (see phrase), **fundamental t.** (comprising the grounds of belief in God and revelation, and thus adding apologetics to the analogy of natural and revealed religion to the constitution and course of nature), **federal t.** (see FEDERAL), **historical t.** (the philosophy of the history of dogma), **homiletical t.** (the art and method of presenting theology in public teaching), **moral t.** (ethics founded on revelation or a system of theology, especially when in mandatory form), **mystical t.** (see MYSTICISM, 2), **pastoral t.** (treating of the duties and relations of a pastor to his congregation), **practical t.** (embracing homiletics, moral theology, and pastoral theology); (5) from their methods; as, **dogmatic t.** (systematic theology, especially in an authoritative or confessional form), **exegetical t.** (a harmonious treatment of the results of grammatico-historical exegesis; see EXEGESIS), **new t.** (in which results of historical criticism are applied to a restatement of exegetical theology), **polemic t.** (the art and method of presenting dogma for confutation of adversaries or skeptics), **rational t.** (derived by a purely deductive method), **rationalistic t.** (see RATIONALISM, 2), **systematic t.** (see phrase).

3. *Class. Antiq.* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods, as a poem like that of Hesiod, a philosophical treatise, like Cicero's "De Natura Deorum," or a political treatise on the religious establishment of the state. [< F. *théologie*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *theologia*, < *theos*, god, + *legō*, speak.]

Synonyms: see RELIGION.

—**Biblical theology,** the method of theological science that aims to investigate doctrines in their historical environment and development, in connection with the various books of the Bible.

The accented movement of *Biblical Theology* is historical, for it traces the unfolding of revelation and experience in successive ages. The stress is on the chronological setting and the process in time. C. D. HARTRANFT in *Hartford Sem. Record* June-August '94, p. 286.

—**New England T.,** the phases of Puritan theology developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England, specifically those developed through reaction from the teachings of Jonathan Edwards, and having their chief centers at Andover and New Haven. It includes *Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, Taylorism, Andoverism*, etc.—**systematic t. 1.** The method of theological science that aims to construct the materials furnished by Biblical *theology, exegetical theology*, etc., into coherent scientific system, with due regard to philosophical method and the *analogy of faith* (which see).

Systematic theology may be defined, as the substance of the Christian faith in a scientific form.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 26. [S. '77.]

2. Same as THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

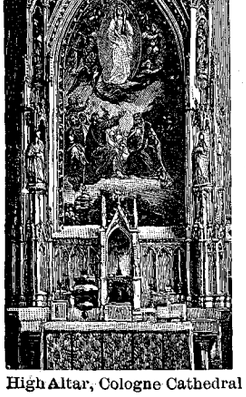
A Nun's Wimple

Brahma

An Oxford Doctor of Divinity

The illustrations in this advertisement are reproductions of a few typical ones illustrating religious topics in the Standard Dictionary. Send for Prospectus.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.



High Altar, Cologne Cathedral

Altar Crucifix

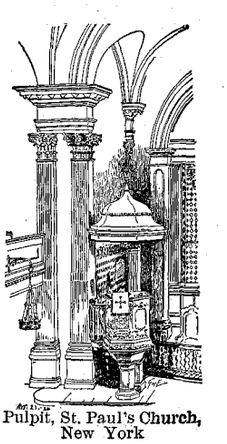
Salvation Army Uniform

Costume of a Paulist

Episcopal Seal of the Bishop of Liverpool.

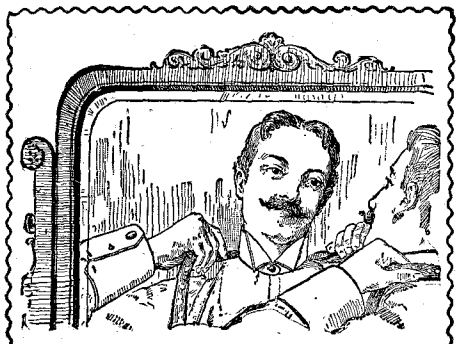
Priest's Biretta

A Surplice



Pulpit, St. Paul's Church, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

CHRONIC

Rheumatism

A physician in Spotswood, N. J., writes: "Mr. B—— called on me a few days ago and left with me a sample bottle of Tartarlithine, which I gave to a patient with an obstinate case of chronic rheumatism. As soon as the Tartarlithine was used, the patient sent for more of the remedy, stating that it had acted splendidly. The same patient had taken every preparation and combination conceivable. I would be glad if you would send a couple of bottles for this patient and for another in similar trouble. Yours, &c., J. G. D.

Tartarlithine is supplied in bottles containing 50 doses at $1.00, and can be obtained of all druggists or post-free by mail. Pamphlets with Testimonials sent free.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
95 Fulton Street New York
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

TARTAN PILLS

Cure Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, &c., which often accompany Rheumatic conditions.

25c. per Bottle

A VITAL DISCUSSION OF

Expansion and Imperialism

An original, powerful and stirring discussion of the live issues of the present campaign.

Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senate: "I have no hesitation in indorsing it as a timely and valuable presentation of this subject."

THE IMPERIAL REPUBLIC

The principle of national expansion from the point of view of a scholar and a student of history. The author is a firm believer in the power of the American people to extend their benefits over the widest reach of territory that may legitimately come under American control. A distinction is drawn between a true and a false imperialism, and it is convincingly proved that duty, expediency, and necessity urge the nation on to the new expansion. By JAMES C. FERNALD, author of "The Spaniard in History," etc. With maps. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

The Chicago Tribune: "His patriotism is infectious, his knowledge accurate and voluminous, his logic sound and close-woven. His treatise has a unity and directness that can not fail to win the admiration of the most hostile reader."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

"There is a world of sense and practical truth in this valuable book."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Bundle of Letters To Busy Girls

By GRACE E. DODGE

Heart to heart talks to girls on matters of practical and vital importance in every-day life. Worded in winning and informal language.

Commended in the Highest Terms

New York Herald: "Written in the frank, familiar style which makes Miss Dodge's talks so delightful."

The Journal of Education, Boston: "Some philanthropic person ought to see this book put into the hands of thousands of school and shop girls throughout the country. It would be a bit of philanthropy that would bear more moral fruit than often comes from the charitable endeavor."

Woman's Journal, Boston: "No class of girls can be more usefully employed than in reading and discussing the points suggested in this excellent book."

The Christian Observer, Louisville: "The little book cannot fail to do great good. Let it be circulated."

Southwestern Presbyterian, New Orleans: "The author, as one of the 'girls,' puts herself on their level, and speaks in their language, and voices their feelings, wants, and trials."

Public Opinion, New York: "The book has uncommon merit."

16mo, Cloth. Price, 50 cents. Presentation Edition, Ornamental Covers, Uncut Edges. Price, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED